



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

SOTHPATH HEADACHE
AND ENJOY THE
FEELING OF RELIEF
FROM PAIN
WHICH WILL COME
IF YOU USE
CORRECT EYEWEAR
N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,082 號二十八零千九萬一第 日八十二月六年未己 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 25TH, 1919. 五拜禮 號五廿月柒年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 57½ lbs. net.
In Bags 55½ lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

CAPE WHITE WINES.

DRACKENSTEIN and JAGGER CUP

Shipped by

J. SEDGWICK & CO., LTD.

CAPE TOWN.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Telephone No. 75.

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.

**THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,**
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A'LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND
MINOR PAINTING.
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHAPES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Undertaken.

TELEPHONE 1219.

MAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
9.30 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	Every 30 minutes

SATURDAY.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	"	"
9.00	"	"
10.00	"	"
11.00	"	"
12.00 noon	"	"
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
2.00	"	"
3.00	"	"
4.00	"	"
5.00	"	"

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, De
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
ticket will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Compro Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	No. 4 Through Express.	No. 7 Through Express.	No. 11 Through Express.	No. 13 Through Express.	No. 17 Through Express.	No. 19 Through Express.	No. 21 Through Express.
CANTON (Tat Shee Tsoi)	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.30	dep. 1.30
SEK LUO	arr. 8.45	arr. 9.45	arr. 10.45	arr. 11.45	arr. 12.45	arr. 1.45	arr. 2.45
SEK LUO	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.50	dep. 1.50	dep. 2.50
SEK LUO	arr. 10.15	arr. 11.15	arr. 12.15	arr. 1.15	arr. 2.15	arr. 3.15	arr. 4.15
SEK LUO	dep. 10.20	dep. 11.20	dep. 12.20	dep. 1.20	dep. 2.20	dep. 3.20	dep. 4.20
SEK LUO	arr. 11.45	arr. 12.45	arr. 1.45	arr. 2.45	arr. 3.45	arr. 4.45	arr. 5.45
SEK LUO	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.50	dep. 1.50	dep. 2.50	dep. 3.50	dep. 4.50	dep. 5.50
SEK LUO	arr. 13.10	arr. 14.10	arr. 15.10	arr. 16.10	arr. 17.10	arr. 18.10	arr. 19.10

UP TRAINS.

Stations.	No. 5 Through Express.	No. 8 Through Express.	No. 10 Through Express.	No. 12 Through Express.	No. 14 Through Express.	No. 16 Through Express.	No. 18 Through Express.
SEK LUO	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.30	dep. 1.30
SEK LUO	arr. 8.45	arr. 9.45	arr. 10.45	arr. 11.45	arr. 12.45	arr. 1.45	arr. 2.45
SEK LUO	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.50	dep. 1.50	dep. 2.50
SEK LUO	arr. 10.15	arr. 11.15	arr. 12.15	arr. 1.15	arr. 2.15	arr. 3.15	arr. 4.15
SEK LUO	dep. 10.20	dep. 11.20	dep. 12.20	dep. 1.20	dep. 2.20	dep. 3.20	dep. 4.20
SEK LUO	arr. 11.45	arr. 12.45	arr. 1.45	arr. 2.45	arr. 3.45	arr. 4.45	arr. 5.45
SEK LUO	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.50	dep. 1.50	dep. 2.50	dep. 3.50	dep. 4.50	dep. 5.50
SEK LUO	arr. 13.10	arr. 14.10	arr. 15.10	arr. 16.10	arr. 17.10	arr. 18.10	arr. 19.10

* Will stop at Tai Po and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice
being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the fares mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Stations.	No. 6 Through Express.	No. 9 Through Express.	No. 11 Through Express.	No. 13 Through Express.	No. 15 Through Express.	No. 17 Through Express.	No. 19 Through Express.
FANLING	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 2.30
SHATAKOK	arr. 9.25	arr. 10.25	arr. 11.25	arr. 12.25	arr. 1.25	arr. 2.25	arr. 3.25
FANLING	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 4.30
SHATAKOK	arr. 11.25	arr. 12.25	arr. 1.25	arr. 2.25	arr. 3.25	arr. 4.25	arr. 5.25

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1838. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed £18,000,000.
FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY,
GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.
HONGKONG BRANCH.
4, Des Vaux Road, Central.
Tel. No. 200.
RIGBY H. P. KEWLEY,
Acting Local Manager.



MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

(EX MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD & ENGINE WORKS).

At, A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.
Builders and Repairs of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers
Manufacturers of Centrifugal Condensers, Special Mangroves, Bronze Castings
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Length on Keel Blocks	Width of Entrance on bottom	Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Do. No. 1. Dock No. 2.	110 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Do. No. 3.	77 "	85 "	34 "

Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
7,700 tons.	12,000 tons.	18,000 tons.	
Max. Length of ship taken	480 feet.	480 feet.	470 feet.
Max. Breadth of ship taken	56 "	56 "	56 "
Max. Draft of ship taken	23 "	23 "	23 "

Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimomachi).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," HIKOSHIMA.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	Width of Entrance on bottom	Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting 30 tons weight.
323 feet 0 inch.	56 "	56 "	56 "

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt
execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL

INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO. LTD. QUEEN'S

BUILDINGS HONGKONG OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

TIENSI-NORTH CHINA

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings: To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings: To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. THOS COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

MACARONI, PASTES, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality
containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal
components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than
Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 & 49, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1239 & 2230.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Beach Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 2325.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "Hingwah."

The HANDLEY PAGE MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES HANDLEY PAGE LTD.

Cricklewood, London, N. W. 2.

Sole Agents for China:

PEKIN SYNDICATE LTD.

Peking.

Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.

Hongkong.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of
those of Chinese race desiring to leave
the Colony should apply in person before the
hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE
BUILDING.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers.
All persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to Register themselves under
the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS
ORDINANCE, 1918.
Forms of Registration, giving the parti-
culars required may be obtained at the
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine
not exceeding \$50.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads.
Tel. No. 2.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway
station. This Hotel has just been
completely renovated and refurbished is
now up-to-date in every respect and under
English Management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the
Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.
TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families on
Application to:—
J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor.

WAI KEE

FLAG AND SAILMAKER.

No. 123, Des Vaux Road Central.

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1632.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS AND
LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMSTERDAM, COLOMBIA,
AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer
"DILW-RA"

Arriving His Majesty's Mail, will be
despatched from this port about JULY
15, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports
passenger accommodation in the connecting
steamers, S.S. NANKIN for MARSEILLES and
LONDON, secured before departure from
Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for India, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to
Bombay and there transhipped to the
passenger Steamer for Marseilles and
London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until
3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.
Apply to:—
MACLENNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Post Box 113,
19, Des Vaux Road Central.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

18, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

ON SALE.

**BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER,
1918.**
With Index, Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS
Office.

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

Operating:—
THE HONGKONG HOTEL.
The leading Hotel in the Far East.
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL.
(Opening in the Summer of 1919).
The coming Sea-side resort of South China.
THE HOTEL MANSIONS.
(Office premises).
The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific
Ocean Services and the leading
American Business concerns.

THE HOTEL COMPANY have recently
extended their cold storage plant and
installed motor transportation, are specialising
in outside catering such as banquets,
dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to
supply all necessary equipment, decorations,
furnishings and amusements.
Quotations may be obtained on application
at the Hotel Main Office, or representative
will call on communicating with
Telephone No. 423 CATERING DEPARTMENT
Telephone No. 1672 Manager.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNDS MENDS ALL STAMPS.
Telephone No. 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 feet above sea level.
15 minutes from landing stage.
Under the Management of
MRS. BLAIR.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

CANTON.
Situated on the British Concession,
Shameen.
The only European Hotel in
Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special
attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management
of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. E. EYLES.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD. (MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.) COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Sole Proprietors of
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE,
KISHIDA, YOSHINOBU, HOJO,
NAMAZUTA, SANO, SHINNEW,
KANADA, KAMAYAMA, BIBAI,
OYUBARI Coal Mines.

Agents for SAKITO Coal.

HEAD OFFICE:—TOKYO.

Branches and Representatives: WAKA-
MATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE,
OSAKA, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTSU, YAMAGUCHI,
YAMAGUCHI, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA,
DAIRI, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA,
SHANGHAI, TAIPEI, HONGKONG,
CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA,
SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON
and NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—
HONGKONG, "IWASAKI."
HAIPHONG, CANTON, "IWASAKI."
Codes:—At, A.B.C. 5th Ed. Western Union
and Bentley's.

Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND
FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD., Osaka.

For particulars apply to:—
H. KAYE, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street, Longview,
Canton.

MOUTRIE PIANOS

Have quality of tone,
lightness of touch,
beauty of design.

THE PIANO OF QUALITY,

specialized by years of
experience to withstand
the climate.

BACKED BY GUARANTEE FOR FIVE YEARS.

PRICES from \$425.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

Many men buy a hat as they would buy a dozen handkerchiefs, and yet there is probably no article of man's attire that yields a greater return in effectiveness than a well chosen hat.

We have now a large range of "taking" styles in Sun Hats, Teral Hats, Straw Hats, Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps as will satisfy the most critical.

Let us assist you in the selection of the identical hat to suit your individual needs.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VIEUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

When Kaiser Bill harnessed his War Horses and took a mal canter in the race for the "World Dominion" Cup, the IMPERIO DEL MUNDO was lost to Hongkong Smokers, but now that Wilhelm is chewing the bitter cud and tramping the Dutch Hooks, his dreams of a World-wide Empire having gone up in smoke, Hongkong lovers of a good puff have come to their own again, for their old favourite, the peerless

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO

is with us once more at

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 151.

The sole proprietorship of this Factory belongs to an American concern.

THE CORONET

July 25th, 26th & 27th, 1919.

ELINOR GLYN'S

ENTHRALLING LOVE-DRAMA

"THREE WEEKS"

embodying all the exciting adventure that made the novel the most universally popular romance of the Century.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

LINKS OF EMPIRE.
TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES.
LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONY.

[BY SIR ROBERT HADFIELD.]

There cannot be precisely and exactly the same relations between Westminster and, let us say, Sydney or Wellington, as there are between Washington and San Francisco and the other great cities of the United States. The dividing ocean flows between; time and distance settle these matters. And no community of thought, however complete, no similarity of ideas, no identity of language, literature, education, social economy, can wholly bridge spaces which divide us from the most distant Dominions of our common Empire.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., at the Australian and New Zealand Club, November 23rd, 1918.

Some time ago I read with the greatest interest Mr. Balfour's excellent speech at the Australian and New Zealand Club. With the remarks he then made that there would be no return to the German of his former colonies every Englishman from mere selfish interests, but because of the many enemies is neither fit nor worthy to be allowed this privilege. He cannot be allowed to govern himself. Whilst with him to govern himself, and meaning of the two words "Imperial" and "Imperialistic" we can all heartily agree, I must, strongly dissent from his explanation that London and Sydney can never have the same relations as Washington and San Francisco. I think that on fuller reflection he, too, will see that he is wrong.

Given cheap and rapid communications between all parts of our Empire, the barriers referred to by Mr. Balfour will be quickly broken down; in fact, they only exist in his imagination as things are to-day. Let me give a concrete instance. When visiting California a few years ago, over 2,000 miles from New York, I found the means of communication were so speedy, cheap, and well arranged that it was difficult to think I was much further away than Glasgow, one from London. For a few shillings, one dollar, to be exact—I could send fifty words by telegram over a 4,000 miles distance, namely, New York, prompt delivery at the other end being invariable. As no charge was made for the name and address, the cost was not much more than for our nine-penny telegrams, which only allow twelve words and charge for the name and address.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.

Here is another experience I had of the wonderful and was an enterprise of the American cousins in encouraging rapid communication. I happened to be in New York, and wished to speak by phone to a business man in Chicago. In about a quarter of an hour the reply from the telephone operator came that he was not there, and had gone to Milwaukee, but if I wished they would try and get him for me. To an Englishman it was quite a shock to be assisted by "Central." In a short time, under an hour, they traced my friend in Milwaukee, and I had the desired conversation with him, which saved me a journey there and back of some 2,000 miles. It should be remembered, too, that if communication had not been obtained, not a cent would have been charged me for all this trouble, an example of true enterprise which we might well copy. I shall now wake up and make our telephone system serve us and not be let it.

From the foregoing I wish to show that, whilst at present we cannot telephonically across the ocean commercially, though it is being already done experimentally, and probably soon will be on a large scale, we should try to bind our Empire together with the cheapest possible cable communication and cheap telephony. Then, slightly to phrase and modify Mr. Balfour's words, "between us, time and distance, which settle these matters, would not really be a bar."

I shall never forget an interesting conversation I once had with one of America's great business men. I refer to my friend General George Squier, formerly the American Military Attaché in London, whose knowledge of wireless telegraphy ranks very high indeed. He is shortly to be in this country again, and I hope that our postal department will take the opportunity of meeting him and hearing his views. His valuable work, "Multiplex Telephony and Telegraphy by means of Electric Waves" guided by "Wires," is a standard contribution to our knowledge on this important subject.

In a recent number of the organ of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, March 22nd, 1913, appears a most interesting and valuable article on the latest invention in multiplex telephony. It is there shown that it is now possible to telephonically five messages at the same time over one pair of wires; that is, ten simultaneous conversations; can be carried on over two pairs of wires. This represents an increase of more than three-fold in the telephonic capacity of the wire, as compared with the best previous state of the art, and a five-fold increase under conditions where the "phantom circuit" is not employed.

In telegraphy, as well as in telephony, remarkable results have been obtained by the new system. By combining two telegraphic wires into a metallic circuit of the type used for telephony working, and by applying the new apparatus and methods to this metallic circuit, the capacity of the wires for telegraph messages has been enormously increased. As applied to high-speed printer systems, eight times as much can be done as is done now, and as compared with the ordinary duplex telegraph circuit in general use, ten times as much. These increased results are attained without in any way impairing the quality of telegraph working.

The nature of these developments is such that, if desired, wires may be used partly for telephony and partly for telegraph work. The pair of wires is available either for five simultaneous telephonic conversations, or for forty simultaneous telegraphic messages, or partly for one and partly for the other. The great American specialist, in the study of the practical applications of these new improvements, Mr. Veil, says they mark an epoch in the development of long-distance telephony and telegraphy.

BINDING ENGLISH-SPEAKING RACES.

General Squier's picture, in the journal above mentioned, of what could be done for the British Empire, in fact for the English-speaking races, was a fascinating one. By means of cheap wires and cables, he would bind these peoples together by the best of all bonds, multifarious and rapid exchange of thought, and it will come. Then, too, with all due deference to our able Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Great Britain and America, Canada, Australia, Britain and other outlying parts of our Empire, will become bound together still more closely in that united strength against which the waves of Hunnism and Bolshevism will vainly beat. May we hope that some day our unfortunate misguided enemies, enemies of mankind, will also share the true liberty of thought and action which the Anglo-Saxon possesses, and which no triumphant militarism of the most complete nature could ever equal.

For some years, along with many others, I have advocated that, whether at home or between the outlying districts of the Empire, would give many of the difficulties which are now brought about by distance. But little notice seems to be taken by those governing our policy. I am taken by those governing our policy. I am taken by those governing our policy. I am taken by those governing our policy.

In view of the gigantic sums spent on war, a mere tithe expended on these modern advances, now absolute necessities, would, I am confident, largely reduce, and overcome the difficulties of separation and overcome the difficulties of separation and overcome the difficulties of separation.

I wish some of our British business men knew of the examples our American cousins set us of the way to annihilate space, yet, and here in the midst. Do you think during the war, they were satisfied with the ordinary telephone communications from London to France? Not a bit of it; but I will not reveal secrets. Moreover, if the business man of this country would set his shoulders to the wheel and insist upon better service, he would soon have a cheap and ready means, as they already have in America, by phone and cable, better and more rapid communication. Surely, therefore, our business community will seek the same privileges, and demand that our Parliamentarians shall see their house in order and devote themselves to the task of improving and advancing the Empire rather than give so much of their time and lives to parochial politics, which often lead us nowhere.

WONDERS STILL IN STORE.

It must not be forgotten that many wonders are still in store for us with regard to improved means of transmitting messages by cable and land wires, wireless telegraphy, and telephony; in fact, we are only just beginning our developments. Our government were, as its executive, truly representing the nation, of if its department had true place, they would offer a prize of high value for means whereby the outlying portions of the Empire could be more quickly brought in touch. Supposing as an individual I offered a prize, it would probably be turned down by the department concerned, who would nod up their hands in holy horror and say, "Can any good thing come out of a prize? Yes, truly, as could show the department, good has already resulted in certain other directions."

I have referred to the valuable paper on "Multiplex Telephony and Telegraphy by means of Electric Waves" guided by "Wires," by my friend General George Squier, of the United States Army. This paper is one of the greatest interest, full of information, and deserves to be carefully studied by those concerned. As General Squier points out, with regard to wireless telegraphy and from an engineering point of view, the wonder of it all is that the transmitting energy is being radiated out over the surface of the earth in all directions, enough of this energy is centered at any single point on the enormous circumference of the circle to be utilized, for example, in a circumference of 24,600 miles there is not one spot where the same message could not be picked up. He also points out that developments in wireless methods need in no way interfere with wire methods, and that the submarine cables connecting Europe with America could be increased in capacity, and a number of them kept occupied provided the traffic was properly classified to enable some of the enormous business now carried on by mail to be transferred to the quicker and more efficient cablegram. The more this is done, the more the different countries of the world will become real neighbours.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS. The Bell system in America has of late made wonderful strides in developing and applying multiplex telephony and telephony, and "wired wireless" lines are now coming into practical use in America; as I have already mentioned, as

COULD GERMANY HAVE WON? KAISER'S NEGLECT OF ALL WARNINGS OF PEOPLE.

The *English Review* publishes a long review of a new book in which Colonel Blyden discusses the reasons why Germany lost the war. The author and reviewer agree that the inquiry not only has a technical and historical interest, but affords material from which a deeply stricken nation may find stimulation for her sense of pride and impulse towards the renewal of her strength.

Colonel Blyden concludes that, from the military side, the war could have been won, but that the Government, with the Kaiser at its head, neglected all the warnings that were given them as to the unsatisfactory political condition of the people. They dallied with the Socialists, believed that an easy peace could be obtained, admitted Bolshevism from the East, and, in short, did not deal sufficiently sternly with the populace.

A CRITICISM. The initial plan of campaign, says the Colonel, was based on the conception of a rapid victory in the West. This did not happen, partly because of the "calamity" that struck in the saddle at the critical time, and partly because in 1918, through fear of the Reichstag, the strength of the Army was not brought up to the arranged standard. The battle of the Marne, with the subsequent "probable" and "unsuccessful" retreat, gave a "terrible" turning to a victory that was already practically achieved.

The second phase (the driving back of the Russians, the conquest of Serbia, the Verdun offensive, and the defensive battles of the Somme) could not lead to a military decision. The third phase began with the assumption of command by Hindenburg and Ludendorff, and was characterized by our reaching reorganization of the forces on the field and at home. It consisted of the brilliant offensive against Rumania, Russia and Italy, and the collapse of the enemy's offensive in the West. Thus at the end of 1917 Germany had reached the summit of her military success, and when the Russian Revolution happened she was free to seek a decision in the West with all her strength.

THE ULTIMATE OFFENSIVE. The ultimate offensive was a powerful aid, and might well have led to a decision by the spring of 1919, although it was introduced without sufficient technical preparation, and not pushed with the requisite vigour. The war could have been won but for the political collapse at home, and the chief cause of that collapse was the failure of the Government to realize that only victory could end the war, and their consequent temporizing with pacifism at home and their overtures for peace.

The Government and the Crown, sincerely believed in the honourable intention of the Social Democrats to found a new Republic based on the principle of the people's will. Under the influence of this illusion, they gave way step by step, until all was lost—not merely the Monarchy, but Germany herself.

For Germany to re-establish herself she must recognize the meaning of the history of the past and realize that her collapse came from the abandonment of the true German ideals. Many as five telephone conversations can be conducted on a single pair of wires, whilst my remarks refer in the first place to long distance communications within the Empire, there is a great need of improving our own internal communications. The very smallness of our island renders it ideal territory for the best kind of telephone service, but the supply of anything but ideal, there ought to be a network throughout our island which by its very completeness ought to be the best in the world. Unfortunately, it is far from being this. I am not aware that we have any points of advantage which might be copied from our service, thus apparently showing want of originality and the great room for improvement which exists. We know the war has interrupted with reason for the present backward position of our telephone service.

Take the antiquated method practised by the telephone department of interrupting a long-distance conversation after three minutes. Usually this time has been used up before the person with whom it is desired to speak has been connected. In America the telephone department gets the particular individual, and does not count the time until he is ready to speak. The annoyance so often experienced in this country is intolerable, and in many cases long-distance telephoning is reduced to a farce. Then the six-minute limit is also ridiculous, because in many cases the time for speaking does not amount to more than about four minutes, which on matters of importance is patently far too short. In America no limit is placed up to a reasonable time of some ten minutes or more, the person communicating, of course, making his payment according to the time occupied, to which no reasonable person here could possibly object. Speaking personally, I would be willing to pay any reasonable extra sum for the proper facilities already granted in America.

The writer speaks from experience of the immense service of the telephone during the war, because, by reason of his official connection, he and his firm were in the "Government service" system, in which every possible convenience and assistance were offered. But why cut this off in time of peace, when even greater facilities are required than in war time, as those now handling the many complex reconstruction problems are but too well aware?

Is it not therefore possible that some arrangement could be made by which those engaged on important business and not using the telephone for frivolous purposes, unimportant matters, and the like, should be allowed some special "preference"? This might be arranged by making an extra charge, which would be willingly paid. The men who make the "wheels" of industry go round should surely be encouraged in every possible way, as the country itself in the end benefits. Daily Telegraph.

KING AND QUEEN AND THE WORK OF PEACE. BUILDING A NEW ORDER.

The King and Queen visited Leicester on June 10th. The town had declared a general holiday in honour of the occasion, and thousands of people continued all day to line the flag and flower bedecked streets.

In response to an address of welcome at the De Montfort Hall, His Majesty delivered the following speech:—

It gives me great pleasure to the Queen and myself to visit your ancient town, and we much appreciate the warmth of your welcome and the loyal terms of your address. Leicester, I believe, can boast a Roman foundation, and it can also boast with just pride that through the centuries it has grown and developed into a great town, whose name is interwoven with the web of English history. In all our historic past we have experienced no such time of strain and stress as we have experienced and faced during the last five years of war. By the blessing of God and the united and heroic efforts of its people, our country has been victorious. To build a safe, our cause is victorious. To build upon the foundation of the past a new order for the future, may we preserve, strengthened and renewed, these ideals of liberty and freedom for which we have fought.

The difficulties before us are many, but the work is worthy of all the energies of a great nation. Every town and district, every member of the community has a part to play, and an honourable burden to bear. Only by the unselfish co-operation of all classes can we win victory in peace as we have won victory in war. The Queen and I earnestly desire to join with our people in the work of peace, as we have shared their sorrows and anxieties during the war. The men and women of the Midlands have given their time and of the Midlands have given their time and of the Midlands have given their time and of the Midlands have given their time.

It gives me special pleasure to learn that this has been accomplished in a spirit of mutual understanding and frankness, and that the same spirit will be maintained through the period of reconstruction that lies before us.

HAPPY FAMILY LIFE.

Your address shows you are mindful that our obligations to the men who have fought for us are not ended with the war. There remains the duty of seeing that they are not forgotten, and, above all, that of caring for the wounded and disabled, and helping them to find a place in the normal work of the community. I congratulate Leicester on the generosity of its citizens have shown in raising funds for this purpose, and they have done well to turn their attention in particular to those distressing nervous diseases which are unfortunately the outcome of modern warfare. I am informed that the Leicester Frith Home of Recovery was the first institution of the kind to be established outside the London district, and I rejoice to hear of its growing efficiency and usefulness.

I note also with pleasure the reference in your address to your proposals for housing, a subject which the Queen and I have much at heart. The character of English life is moulded by the house. We must, therefore, take care that houses are planned for all a healthy and happy family life. I learn with satisfaction that the Corporation of Leicester has already arranged to acquire land for this purpose, and is preparing plans for the building of new houses in large numbers. We cannot hope, however, to grasp fully the opportunities before us unless we secure to the young men and young women of our towns the invaluable benefits of a sound education. It is a matter of congratulation that Leicester proposes to establish a university, which is to serve as a centre of advanced studies for the Eastern Midlands. The foundation of new universities in the leading provincial towns has been a notable feature in the educational movement of the past century, and I welcome a scheme which, while bringing a liberal education within the reach of all, will establish that contact between research and industry which is of vital importance to our future commercial prosperity.

We thank you heartily for your good wishes and for your assurances of loyalty and affection towards ourselves and our family. We join fervently in your prayer that the blessings of peace and happiness may rest upon our people, and we trust that the town and citizens of Leicester may enjoy a full share of these blessings, and continue to be a progressive and a united community.

INCOME-TAX INQUIRY.

The Royal Commission on the Income-tax, under the chairmanship of Lord Colwyn, met on May 22nd, at the Surveyors' Institution. Sir Charles Campbell, M.C. (chairman of the Imperial Commercial Association and of the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce) gave evidence on the subject of the imposition of double income-tax as it especially affects India. Income tax should be a preserve sacred to the Indian Exchequer and not taxed by the British Exchequer. Mr. William Mosenthal gave evidence on behalf of his firm, Messrs. Mosenthal & Co., and of other London merchants, whose business is mainly carried on in South Africa, and whose profits are derived from commercial transactions in that Dominion. He suggested three alternatives, viz.: (a) that profits earned in Overseas Dominions should be exempted from taxation in Gt. Britain; or (b) that taxation should be confined to remitted profits; or (c) that the tax on the higher of the two rates should be paid on the whole profits at the place of residence and divided by arrangement between the respective Governments.

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE DEARNESS OF RICE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—We have heard that the Government is going to take steps in connection with the rice supply in the Colony. Meanwhile dealers are raising their prices very exorbitantly, and will not sell for less than \$20 a picul. If prices are going up in this way, only the wealthy people will be able to buy. What about the poorer class of people? They will be forlornly eating grass instead of rice. Such neglect on the part of the Government cannot be understood.

What is the Food Commission doing? Things will go from bad to worse if immediate steps are not taken.

Our servants are demanding increases of wages to make ends meet. We shall have to feed our servants or be without them.

I hope this important matter will induce the members of the Legislative Council to come forward and urge that immediate steps be taken to deal with the situation. Yours, etc.

FAMINE-STRICKEN.

Hongkong, July 24th, 1919.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE LEVEE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, What tiling allo this hobble? My son who leave that Sanitile Board join that Labour Corps; he no blong sailor-man, he no blong soldier man, he good man; he looks fighter that German devil blong four year, he risk he life plente time, but he no catch invitation Government. They talk becomend he catch Sanitile Board medal, but I tink he no have got. He velly angry my s'pose he savvy my write you so fashion, but make. Yours, etc.

AMAF.

July 24th, 1919.

MURDER OR SUICIDE?

BODY DISCOVERED IN KING'S PARK.

The body of an Indian gunner, Delat Singh, attached to the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, R.G.A., was discovered by the Police in King's Park, near the Western nullah, on Wednesday evening.

There were marks of violence on the body, including a deep gash on the temple, and the Police assume it to be a case of suicide, but, at present, no motive can be assigned for the crime, nor has any clue been left behind by the murderer or murderers.

Great consternation has prevailed amongst the Indian troops garrisoned in the Colony, for the deceased was very popular.

The body was removed to the Kowloon Mortuary, where a *post mortem* examination was held.

CEYLON'S WAR EFFORTS.
TRIBUTE TO A "GALLANT LITTLE NATION."

The little island of Ceylon has every reason to be proud of its war-effort. H.E. Brigadier-General Sir William Henry Manning, Governor, in a recent speech, said it was "a wonderful effort in men, money, and a keen desire to range the island on the side of right. Over 2,000 men had joined the Allied troops on the Western front, and nearly another 2,000 had served in Egypt, Mesopotamia and East Africa. The Ceylon Defence Force and Ceylon Volunteers composed chiefly of Ceylonese men and officers—had played a most successful part in the defence of the island, thus enabling the regular European and Indian regiments to proceed to the theatre of war." His Excellency paid a tribute to the young men who, "with very little persuasion and almost unaided, answered the call when it came, and concluded by saying that he was "proud to be entrusted with the guidance of such a gallant little nation."

A WARRIOR-EDITOR.

When Lieut.-Colonel David Watson gave up his editorial chair in Quebec in 1914 to take his volunteer battalion to France he little dreamed that he would remain until 1919, and that he would return to his native country as Major-General Sir David Watson, K.C.B., with a reputation second to none as a divisional leader. He has rendered great services to the Empire. Sir David fought valiantly and with great success at Ypres and Vimy, and he also led the famous Brussels Gall last January—the replica of the great Waterloo battle of 1815.

GERMAN BARBARITIES.
PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION AT THE CITY HALL.

An excellent opportunity was afforded at the City Hall, yesterday evening, of viewing a pictorial description of the barbarities committed by the Germans in Northern France, Belgium, Rumania and Serbia during the war.

The exhibition was under the patronage of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), Major-General Ventris, C.B., and the French Consul (M. Hauchecorne), who were present together with a large number of other spectators.

The collection of pictures included works by modern masters such as Louis Raimond, Paulist, Henry de Groot, Paul Renard, Jean Borne, Hansi, Muechaux, G. Scott, Col. Requin, Stein, len, Forain, Pann, Jonas, Bellecourt, Gsell, Dauphin, Peter and Bonfield. The exhibition has been shown with great success in various parts of the world. It includes 500 pictures, oil paintings, drawings, sketches, water colours and cartoons, some of them originals and some reproductions, and the work of artists who have served at the front, and are able thus to convey to the public first hand impressions. They afford a vivid representation of the poignant sufferings of the inhabitants of the occupied territories under the German régime and the heroic manner in which the presence of the invader was endured. A good proportion of the pictures deal with the ghastliness of agony which it was the fate of Serbia and Rumania to experience. A picture that compels particular attention is that entitled "The Dance of July 11th" (1914), when the Germans, determined on war, besieged the War Office, clamouring for hostilities. Another picture entitled "England and Belgium," in which England is represented as saying to Martyred Belgium: "Your suffering is mine and your fate is mine," vividly recalls the reason which induced Great Britain to draw the sword. The entry of America into the war is illustrated by the picture entitled, "I swear to avenge your father's death." There are many other representations of the various phases of the war, bringing home the grim meaning of the "matted fist." The thousands of innocent victims of German lust: the people driven from home and kindred; the old men, women and children who were slain; the despair and the bitter anguish caused by the desolation of a once fair land—are all vividly depicted.

A welcome touch of relief is afforded by the humorous side of the war where the Allied soldiers meet in friendly conference. A spirit of unity breathes through the pictures and proves forcibly the unity which helped to win the war. The various aspects of women's activities in the war are also portrayed. There were also a number of charming specimens of Italian art.

All the exhibits are for sale, including a reproduction of the medal cast by the German Government on the anniversary of the sinking of the *Lusitania*; photographs of Allied Sovereigns and leaders; and small badges with the inscription: "I helped the Allies for human rights." There is also a gold book of the Society of Blind Soldiers, in which people are invited to write their names and become members.

The object of the exhibition, which will remain open until the 28th inst., is to assist the British and French soldiers who have been blinded in the war, of whom, it is estimated, there are over 150,000.

The Misses Moxon, Gordon, Robertson and Haynes sold programmes to the visitors.

The exhibition was under the patronage of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), Major-General Ventris, C.B., and the French Consul (M. Hauchecorne), who were present together with a large number of other spectators.

The collection of pictures included works by modern masters such as Louis Raimond, Paulist, Henry de Groot, Paul Renard, Jean Borne, Hansi, Muechaux, G. Scott, Col. Requin, Stein, len, Forain, Pann, Jonas, Bellecourt, Gsell, Dauphin, Peter and Bonfield. The exhibition has been shown with great success in various parts of the world. It includes 500 pictures, oil paintings, drawings, sketches, water colours and cartoons, some of them originals and some reproductions, and the work of artists who have served at the front, and are able thus to convey to the public first hand impressions. They afford a vivid representation of the poignant sufferings of the inhabitants of the occupied territories under the German régime and the heroic manner in which the presence of the invader was endured. A good proportion of the pictures deal with the ghastliness of agony which it was the fate of Serbia and Rumania to experience. A picture that compels particular attention is that entitled "The Dance of July 11th" (1914), when the Germans, determined on war, besieged the War Office, clamouring for hostilities. Another picture entitled "England and Belgium," in which England is represented as saying to Martyred Belgium: "Your suffering is mine and your fate is mine," vividly recalls the reason which induced Great Britain to draw the sword. The entry of America into the war is illustrated by the picture entitled, "I swear to avenge your father's death." There are many other representations of the various phases of the war, bringing home the grim meaning of the "matted fist." The thousands of innocent victims of German lust: the people driven from home and kindred; the old men, women and children who were slain; the despair and the bitter anguish caused by the desolation of a once fair land—are all vividly depicted.

A welcome touch of relief is afforded by the humorous side of the war where the Allied soldiers meet in friendly conference. A spirit of unity breathes through the pictures and proves forcibly the unity which helped to win the war. The various aspects of women's activities in the war are also portrayed. There were also a number of charming specimens of Italian art.

All the exhibits are for sale, including a reproduction of the medal cast by the German Government on the anniversary of the sinking of the *Lusitania*; photographs of Allied Sovereigns and leaders; and small badges with the inscription: "I helped the Allies for human rights." There is also a gold book of the Society of Blind Soldiers, in which people are invited to write their names and become members.

The object of the exhibition, which will remain open until the 28th inst., is to assist the British and French soldiers who have been blinded in the war, of whom, it is estimated, there are over 150,000.

The Misses Moxon, Gordon, Robertson and Haynes sold programmes to the visitors.

The exhibition was under the patronage of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), Major-General Ventris, C.B., and the French Consul (M. Hauchecorne), who were present together with a large number of other spectators.

The collection of pictures included works by modern masters such as Louis Raimond, Paulist, Henry de Groot, Paul Renard, Jean Borne, Hansi, Muechaux, G. Scott, Col. Requin, Stein, len, Forain, Pann, Jonas, Bellecourt, Gsell, Dauphin, Peter and Bonfield. The exhibition has been shown with great success in various parts of the world. It includes 500 pictures, oil paintings, drawings, sketches, water colours and cartoons, some of them originals and some reproductions, and the work of artists who have served at the front, and are able thus to convey to the public first hand impressions. They afford a vivid representation of the poignant sufferings of the inhabitants of the occupied territories under the German régime and the heroic manner in which the presence of the invader was endured. A good proportion of the pictures deal with the ghastliness of agony which it was the fate of Serbia and Rumania to experience. A picture that compels particular attention is that entitled "The Dance of July 11th" (1914), when the Germans, determined on war, besieged the War Office, clamouring for hostilities. Another picture entitled "England and Belgium," in which England is represented as saying to Martyred Belgium: "Your suffering is mine and your fate is mine," vividly recalls the reason which induced Great Britain to draw the sword. The entry of America into the war is illustrated by the picture entitled, "I swear to avenge your father's death." There are many other representations of the various phases of the war, bringing home the grim meaning of the "matted fist." The thousands of innocent victims of German lust: the people driven from home and kindred; the old men, women and children who were slain; the despair and the bitter anguish caused by the desolation of a once fair land—are all vividly depicted.

A welcome touch of relief is afforded by the humorous side of the war where the Allied soldiers meet in friendly conference. A spirit of unity breathes through the pictures and proves forcibly the unity which helped to win the war. The various aspects of women's activities in the war are also portrayed. There were also a number of charming specimens of Italian art.

All the exhibits are for sale, including a reproduction of the medal cast by the German Government on the anniversary of the sinking of the *Lusitania*; photographs of Allied Sovereigns and leaders; and small badges with the inscription: "I helped the Allies for human rights." There is also a gold book of the Society of Blind Soldiers, in which people are invited to write their names and become members.

The object of the exhibition, which will remain open until the 28th inst., is to assist the British and French soldiers who have been blinded in the war, of whom, it is estimated, there are over 150,000.

The Misses Moxon, Gordon, Robertson and Haynes sold programmes to the visitors.

The exhibition was under the patronage of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), Major-General Ventris, C.B., and the French Consul (M. Hauchecorne), who were present together with a large number of other spectators.

The collection of pictures included works by modern masters such as Louis Raimond, Paulist, Henry de Groot, Paul Renard, Jean Borne, Hansi, Muechaux, G. Scott, Col. Requin, Stein, len, Forain, Pann, Jonas, Bellecourt, Gsell, Dauphin, Peter and Bonfield. The exhibition has been shown with great success in various parts of the world. It includes 500 pictures, oil paintings, drawings, sketches, water colours and cartoons, some of them originals and some reproductions, and the work of artists who have served at the front, and are able thus to convey to the public first hand impressions. They afford a vivid representation of the poignant sufferings of the inhabitants of the occupied territories under the German régime and the heroic manner in which the presence of the invader was endured. A good proportion of the pictures deal with the ghastliness of agony which it was the fate of Serbia and Rumania to experience. A picture that compels particular attention is that entitled "The Dance of July 11th" (1914), when the Germans, determined on war, besieged the War Office, clamouring for hostilities. Another picture entitled "England and Belgium," in which England is represented as saying to Martyred Belgium: "Your suffering is mine and your fate is mine," vividly recalls the reason which induced Great Britain to draw the sword. The entry of America into the war is illustrated by the picture entitled, "I swear to avenge your father's death." There are many other representations of the various phases of the war, bringing home the grim meaning of the "matted fist." The thousands of innocent victims of German lust: the people driven from home and kindred; the old men, women and children who were slain; the despair and the bitter anguish caused by the desolation of a once fair land—are all vividly depicted.

A welcome touch of relief is afforded by the humorous side of the war where the Allied soldiers meet in friendly conference. A spirit of unity breathes through the pictures and proves forcibly the unity which helped to win the war. The various aspects of women's activities in the war are also portrayed. There were also a number of charming specimens of Italian art.

All the exhibits are for sale, including a reproduction of the medal cast by the German Government on the anniversary of the sinking of the *Lusitania*; photographs of Allied Sovereigns and leaders; and small badges with the inscription: "I helped the Allies for human rights." There is also a gold book of the Society of Blind Soldiers, in which people are invited to write their names and become members.

CANTON NEWS.

Canton, July 24th.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

Two additional candidates have been added to the list of those recommended for the Civil Governorship. They are Tsu Shu-ching, an ex-General, and Yeung Wing-tai, the Treasurer.

It is stated that the authorities and the members of the Military Government have decided to appoint to the position a military expert, as militarism is required to maintain the situation. The authorities are in favour of Tsu, and he is expected to receive the appointment.

A number of the new members of the Provincial Assembly have requested that Lung Kin-chang (ex-General of Kwai-chow) be made Civil Governor.

THREATENED ATTACK ON KWANGSI.

The threatened attack on Kwangsi, by Tong Kai-yew, Tsuchun of Yunnan, is likely soon to be delivered. More than 20 regiments of Kwangsi troops have been sent to Pubeik and Lungchow, on the Kwangsi borders, near which the Yunnanese troops are concentrating.

Tan Hsueh-ming, Tsuchun of Kwangsi, is proceeding to Lungchow to take over the command of the Kwangsi troops, and many other military officers are being sent there.

GENERAL LU'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

In connection with General Lu Wing-tung's separate peace proposals to the Peking Government, the authorities have received reports from Peking that the Peking Government has again sent Lau Sing-yam, ex-Governor of Kwangsi, to consult Lu and to request him to take further proceedings, so an early conclusion of peace is expected. It is added that Lu is being sent, also, in connection with the Civil Governorship of Canton.

THREATENED ATTACK ON FUKIEN.

Commander Lam Po-yik, of the 1st Squadron, and the Tsuchun of Fukien (appointed by the Military Government) have decided to lead the 1st Squadron and a large army to Fukien to settle the troubles, which are increasing in that province. Lam intends to dismiss the Fukien Tsuchun, Li Hui-ki, so that he may take up the Tsuchunship of Fukien without opposition. Lam has requested the Tsuchun, Mok Wink-on, to give him 20 regiments of the Canton forces for the attack on Fukien, and Mok has agreed to place 10 regiments at his disposal for a start. Orders have been given to these 10 regiments to return to Canton at once, and Lam will start as soon as they have arrived.

THE SCARCITY OF RICE.

A message from Shantung states that, owing to the local authorities' failure to place a restriction on the exportation of rice, the merchants there went on strike the other day. After explanations were given, however, they resumed business yesterday.

Kongmoon messages state that, owing to the scarcity of rice, serious trouble occurred there yesterday. A number of the rice-shops were looted by the people, as they were alleged to have exported large quantities of rice to Macao. The trouble was settled by the police shortly afterwards.

STOWAWAYS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, four Chinese were charged with stowing away on board the *Fook Sang*, which arrived in port on Tuesday from Singapore.

Defendants protested that they had paid for their passages.

Mr. Lindsell: Where are your tickets then?—Defendants: A member of the crew told us it was unnecessary for us to purchase tickets.

Inspector Gordon said he believed what the defendants said. They had conspired together with a quarter-master, who, apparently, received \$64 from them, the actual fare being \$60. When the chief officer went round for the tickets he discovered the four men hiding behind boats. Enquiries were made, and when the ship reached Hongkong the quarter-master was put under arrest. As soon as the ship reached the Kowloon Docks, however, he disappeared, and it is presumed he jumped overboard. He left two months' salary behind.

Mr. Lindsell remarked that the men ought to have known they were committing an illegal act and fined them \$20 each.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. C. A. DA ROZA.

A large gathering of friends and sympathisers attended the funeral of Mrs. C. A. da Roza, wife of the well-known bullion-broker, yesterday afternoon, at Happy Valley. The deceased lady was

dearly popular, for she had a kindly nature which endeared her to everyone, and she was one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies in her community. Death was comparatively sudden, for she was taken to the Hospital in an ambulance on Tuesday evening, and succumbed to the effects of an operation the next afternoon.

The remains, contained in a very handsome oak coffin, were carried across the harbour in a special launch, which also contained Mr. C. A. da Roza, and the deceased's two step-brothers, Messrs. F. X. d'Almada and L. d'Almada Castro, and other close relatives. Another launch carried a number of sympathisers.

The coffin was placed in a hearse and covered with flowers. When the cortege arrived at the cemetery, it was met by the Rev. Fr. Beanchi, who conducted the ceremony both at the mortuary chapel and the graveside, assisted by several other priests.

Amongst those present were: Messrs. E. A. M. Williams, G. P. Lammert, D. K. Blair, S. Weill, J. H. Gardiner, M. S. Sassoon, H. H. Taylor, M. P. Talati, E. D. Kotewall, J. H. N. Mody, M. J. Tatell, A. E. Hall, E. M. V. R. de Sousa, A. M. de L. Soares, A. L. Alves, E. A. Carvalho, J. E. Eca da Silva, J. M. Alves, A. F. B. Silveira-Netto, B. Basto, P. O. da Roza, A. D. Baretto, J. M. Graca, P. M. Graca, Frank Soares, A. Almada Remedios, A. G. da Rocha, J. D. Osmund, C. Osmund, J. M. E. Alves, M. F. Rocha, A. J. C. Rocha, A. C. Botelho, D. de Sousa, V. Goncalves, John Remedios, A. H. Ribeiro, J. M. Phao de Silva, V. F. V. Ribeiro, and Captain Braga.

Wreaths were sent by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, the British Trading Co., Messrs. Suzuki & Co., the Union Trading Co., the Overseas Trading Co., Messrs. Lo & Lo, Messrs. Maxim & Co., Messrs. Wassiamull, Assomall & Co., Messrs. Goldring & Lyon, Messrs. Hogg, Karanjia & Co., Staff of Messrs. J. M. da Rocha & Co., Compradore's Dept. of Messrs. J. M. da Rocha & Co., Messrs. Carvalho & Co., Messrs. Windsor Bros., Dr. Ozorio, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Castro, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Eca da Silva, Mr. Edward Ezra, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lopes, Eufania F. Jorge, Elsa Ozorio, Mr. H. W. Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. Duarte Souza, Mr. P. M. N. da Silva, Mr. J. V. Xavier, Mr. F. M. P. de Graca, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Noronha, Mr. and Mrs. B. Basto, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Danenberg, Mr. and Mrs. P. O. da Roza, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Yanovich, Mr. and Mrs. C. de S. F. Basto, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. de Carvalho, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Xavier, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Beaumont, Mrs. Leiria, Mr. A. F. B. Silva-Netto, Mr. R. E. Bellios, Mr. J. F. Grac, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Noronha, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, the Misses C. Tavares and M. Barker, Mr. C. Danenberg, Mr. and Mrs. L. d'Almada, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. d'Almada, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Gutierrez, Mr. L. G. Ribeiro, Mr. A. D. Baretto, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Jorge, Mr. and Mrs. F. Danenberg, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gardner, Miss E. M. Alves, Mr. A. L. Alves, Mr. and Mrs. F. X. d'Almada, "Leo, Beppo, and Gloria," Mr. M. A. Figueiredo, Mr. V. Yanovich, "Millie," Mr. and Mrs. Montalto de Jesus, Mr. A. E. Hall, Capt. Young, Mr. A. J. M. Gomes, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Goldring, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. de Figueiredo, Mr. A. F. J. Soares, Mr. George E. Osmund, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Alves, Mr. M. A. Razack, Mr. F. M. Remedios, "Maysie," Mr. Hyndman de Graca, Mr. J. A. de Graca, Mr. and Mrs. E. Danenberg, Mr. J. de Britto, Mr. and Mrs. Pedro Botelho, Miss Edith Carvalho, Mr. F. X. d'Almada Remedios, "Zita," Miss Hilda Jorge, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Baptista, Mr. and Mrs. V. F. V. Ribeiro, Mr. F. da Silva, Mr. M. F. da Rocha, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. de S. da Silva, and others.

TRESPASSING.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, two Chinese were charged with trespassing at No. 2, Sea View Terrace, Quarry Bay, the residential quarters of the European staff of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery.

Defendants stated that they were asked by an elder brother, who was employed as a "boy," to assist him in arranging the furniture of one of the houses.

Mr. Lindsell fined each defendant \$5, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

Two other Chinese, charged with a similar offence at No. 2, Joss House, stated that the cook invited them to the premises.

Mr. Lindsell fined each defendant \$3.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GENTS' FURNISHERS.

SHIRTS

HENDON SOISETTE SHIRT

Plain white SOISETTE, open front double cuffs, very cool and easy fitting. \$3.50

COTELLA TENNIS SHIRT

Fine Matte with open round collar, band cuffs, recommended for all sports and games. \$4.50

AERTEX DAY SHIRT

Medium open mesh delightfully cool and hard wearing perfect fitting and practically unshrinkable. \$4.50



WINDSOR COLOURED TUNIC SHIRT

English Cambric is without a doubt the most reliable Texture for use in the EAST. Smart neat stripes in colours of light and dark grey, helio, black and blue. Soft and stiff cuffs. \$3.50

RANDOLF NEGLIGE SHIRT

White longcloth with semi starched double cuffs. \$4.50

SAVOY MERCERISED STRIPE SHIRT.

Extra fine matte with assorted width stripes. \$4.25 & \$4.75

The Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.

Brinsmead
Chappell
Estey
Challen
Hamilton

Agents for

Fook Lee & Co.

METAL & HARDWARE MERCHANTS
HOUSE & SHIP BUILDING MATERIALS.

Head Office: 2a, 2 & 4, Miller St. Telephone 1174.
Branch Office: York Building, Chater Rd. Telephone 1950.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

Glyn's Hand made Hats

Old English make
NEW STRAWS

"light in weight" and fitted with the famous BON-TON fitting. The acme of comfort.

SUN HELMETS

in many smart styles, perfect fitting.
INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR COLOMBO VIA SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. "SODEAURA MARU" will be despatched as above on or about JULY 27th.

For freight, etc., apply to
GEO. GRIMBLE & CO.,
Agents. [1033]

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been requested by the above Company to announce that new shares will be issued at par to shareholders on the 18th June, 1919, in the proportion of ONE new share for every TWO old shares, fractions being disregarded.

Holders of "BEARER" Warrants should deposit their holdings not later than the 9th August, 1919, accompanied by payment of the equivalent of 21 Sterling for each new share claimed with their Bankers who will share claimed on the face thereof with stamp.

Registered shareholders should pay to their Bankers the equivalent of 21 Sterling for each new share claimed, not later than the 9th August, 1919.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 24th, 1919. [1034]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$500,000 current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on July 25th, 1919.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on July 25th, 1919.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commission of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 23 George III, Cap. 43 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, LIND. COL.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, July 24th, 1919. [1035]

FINANCIAL PAPER.

A CLEVER and RELIABLE MAN man who has intimate knowledge of News paper enterprise is wanted to represent one of the greatest and appreciated financial paper.

The concerned must be able to call on all greater Banks and money-institutes and trading firms to obtain both advertisements and editorial articles. The paper is printed in English and Danish. Please apply to Director ALBINUS LARSEN, Kohnsbergsgade 38, Copenhagen, Denmark. Reference is wanted. [1038]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "FOOKSANG"

having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by July 30th, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival; otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countermanded by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, July 24th, 1919. [1037]

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG STATION.

NOTICE.

THE CENSORSHIP RESTRICTIONS are Withdrawn from Midnight JULY 23rd, on Telegrams for all Places in British Territory except Egypt. Transmission of senders' names is no longer required and the use of Private Codes and Registered Addresses is again permitted.

Restrictions continue for the present to all other countries except China, Philippines, Dutch Indies, United States, Brazil, Bolivia and Spain.

Telegrams to all Places continue to be accepted only at sender's risk and subject to delay.

T. KRING,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 22nd, 1919. [1032]

INTIMATIONS

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CENSORSHIP RESTRICTIONS will be withdrawn as from Midnight JULY 23rd, on Telegrams for all Places in British Territory except Egypt. The Transmission of the sender's name is no longer required, and the use of Private Codes and Registered Addresses is again permitted. Restrictions continue for the present to all other countries, excepting China, Philippines, Dutch Indies, United States, Brazil, Bolivia, and Spain. Telegrams to all Places will continue to be accepted only at sender's risk and subject to delay.

L. de H. FARRANT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 23rd, 1919. [1031]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC.

MR. JAMES STEER, Chronometer and Watchmaker, of No. 9, Lee House Street, begs to inform the General Public that his shop will be CLOSED till JULY 28th, owing to his marriage.

Hongkong, July 22nd, 1919. [1024]

NOTICE AND CAUTION.

KOWLOON INLAND LOT 178.

THE DEEDS and DOCUMENTS relating to the above Property having been stolen in China from the possession of the owner, the public is hereby cautioned not to enter into any negotiations regarding the same without reference to the undersigned.

Dated the 17th day of July, 1919.
LEO DALMADA E CASTRO,
Solicitor for the owner. [1014]

AGENCY WANTED.

RAW SILK for LYONS. Old and serious Firm desires to act as Agent for Firm of Canton and Shanghai Raw Silk Exporters. Very good connections. Highest references and guarantees (Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and others).

MUGGIANI & BERTHOLON,
14, Rue Desirée, Lyon. [1023]

WANTED.

SENIOR EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for Shipping Office. Excellent prospects. Apply—
P. O. Box 33. [1027]

TO LET—1st of August.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1028]

TO LET.

N.O. 102, THE PEAK, 4-Roomed House at the Peak.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING [1022]

TO LET.

FURNISHED at the Peak, No. 4, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court. [1037]

TO LET.

FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 37, THE PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Drying room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and Servants' Quarters, also Large garden. Possession July 15th.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [81]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.

For particulars apply to—
"XYZ,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1024]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of July, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kennedy Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 2nd October, 1920, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of the Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Estimated Value.
1	At Kennedy Road, near the intersection of the road with the road leading to the Government Station.	100 feet by 100 feet.	2 1/2 Acres, 1 Rood, 10 Perches.	17/6

By Order of His Excellency THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT,
J. KRING,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 22nd, 1919. [1021]

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY, JULY 22nd, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, July 19th, to MONDAY, July 22nd, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Company.
The HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 9th, 1919. [964]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE AND HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY, JULY 22nd, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 19th, to MONDAY, July 22nd, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Company.
Hongkong, July 9th, 1919. [963]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY, JULY 22nd, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 19th, to MONDAY, July 22nd, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Company.
Hongkong, July 9th, 1919. [963]

HONGKONG, CANTON A MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be PAYABLE on TUESDAY, AUGUST 5th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, July 30th to TUESDAY, August 5th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, July 22nd, 1919. [1025]

AMUSEMENT CONCERN FOR SALE.

Known as THE LUNA PARK.
A BIG MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION.
Formerly run by Mr. BENIS.

CONSISTING of a Modern Carousel or Merry-Go-Round to carry Sixty four persons, including Automatic Organ worked by Electricity, Ocean or Circling Wave with Organ and Motor, Joy Wheel with Motor and Magneto, Base Ball or Doll Hitting Amusement, Show, Dart Gallery, Laughing Gallery of Quaint Mirrors with Automatic Electrically worked Piano, Shooting Gallery with set of diverse Targets, Punching or Strength Testing Machine, One Marshall and Sons' Steam Engine, two Gasoline Motors and a Cinema Tent.

The above is to be seen in Singapore and to be sold as a whole for immediate delivery.

Price \$50,000 or nearest Offer.
Offers and Applications for full particulars to be addressed to TAN CHENG KEE & COMPANY, 67, Waterloo Street, Singapore. [929]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2931.

FAVOURED with Instructions from The Concerned.

will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, July 25th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—
Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chair, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Reading Lamps, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.

Catalogue will be issued.
Hongkong, July 17th, 1919.

INTIMATION

During the hot weather you will find

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA

The most refreshing and invigorating addition to your bath.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 16

DEATH.

WAVELL, At Marseilles, Florence, the dearly beloved wife of Capt. H. A. WAVELL, aged 42 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 25TH, 1919.

TRADE PROPAGANDA IN SOUTH CHINA.

Through the enterprise of the Chairman of the War Propaganda Committee and those associated with him it seems likely that we shall soon see trade propaganda in South China placed on a sound, business basis. Propaganda is a word that was brought into prominence during the war, and it is one for which we shall probably find extensive use when normal conditions are restored. For one thing, we cannot expect that trade will again flow so easily and uninterruptedly through a few recognised channels as it did in pre-war days. A greater volume of business will have to be done so much seems certain if we are to make good the enormous losses of the past few years—but, the competition will be more strenuous, and, with greater numbers in the field, the fruits will go to those who can most quickly adapt themselves to the changed conditions and are willing to give a trial to new schemes which promise a chance of success. It cannot be denied that in the past the British merchant was inclined to be conservative in his business methods. We do not advocate a jump from one extreme to the other, but the time is certainly ripe for mixing with our old traditions just a seasoning of that "pushfulness" which has served our competitors very well but has been lacking in our larger commercial organisations. We are firm believers in publicity, whether in politics or in business. The Propaganda Committee did some extremely useful work during the war in counter-acting the influence which Germany had secured in

INTIMATION

the vernacular Press. Why the Germans were allowed to obtain the hold that they had, or why we did not awaken to the possibilities of the situation until after the outbreak of hostilities, need not be discussed now. The War Propaganda Committee employed lecturers to explain the Allied aims and aspirations, distributed broad-cast throughout the Chinese Republic hundreds of thousands of pamphlets setting forth our objects in fighting the Central Powers, and, during later months, translated and supplied to dozens of Chinese newspapers a reliable service of news regarding the progress of affairs on the battle fronts. The labours of the War Propaganda Committee would probably have received greater recognition if the members had given the public a clearer idea of the extent of their activities, but, realising that their object could be served better by working quietly, it may be taken for granted that they are satisfied with virtue as its own reward. With the declaration of Peace there was a danger that the Committee would cease to exist and its organisation be allowed to fall into disuse. This, we think, would have been a mistake, and we congratulate the Chairman of the Committee upon his enterprise in formulating a scheme by which the work done through the Committee's agency in war-time will be continued, on a somewhat different basis, in the interests of Allied trade now that peace has come. The Germans before the war owned or operated several Chinese newspapers. Today, in Shanghai, the British have a Chinese newspaper of their own. In South China, the Publicity Bureau, which has arisen from the ashes of the Propaganda Committee, promises to act, in some measure, in the capacity of an advertising agency for all Chinese newspapers. Information has been gained regarding the standing of the different journals that should be of material benefit in helping merchants to decide the best means of bringing their goods to the notice of the public. The Bureau, in short, will provide many facilities for advertising in the interior that have been lacking up to the present, or have been secured only by the larger corporations who are able to send foreign representatives into all parts. It is plain that if business is done upon any scale the Bureau will become, *ipso facto*, one of the largest clients of the Chinese Press and will be able to secure, not necessarily a paramount influence, but, at any rate, an influence which can be utilised to the advantage of Allied trade whenever the need arises. This seems to us, as we have remarked, like putting propaganda on a sound, business basis. Mr. MONTAGUE EDE has just opened a branch office in London that is in touch with all the Chambers of Commerce and the leading merchants, and will be in a position to give information to those who wish to establish trade connections with Hongkong and South China. There are probably few men who would voluntarily devote so large a proportion of their time to the interests of the British trader generally as Mr. EDE is obviously doing.

Mr. R. A. Ponsonby Fane goes to Japan to recuperate early next month.

Two cases (two deaths), of bubonic plague and two cases of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

Mr. M. W. Wood, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has left Hankow to go on home leave. He was formerly in Shanghai.

A Chinese woman cut her throat with a razor at 18, To Ka Wan. The husband discovered his wife's dead body lying in bed.

Mr. W. Turner Stevens, Chief Accountant of the Kailan Mining Administration, has returned to Tientsin after six months' furlough.

The Hon. Captain-Superintendent of Police announces that the Police Reserve Headquarters Club will be closed on and after Monday next.

Fifteen officers of a "Czecho-Slovak Mission" to Japan are on their way to Yokohama on the *Andre Lebon*, which arrived in Hongkong yesterday.

The pupils of the Ellis Kadoorie School will hold their Peace Celebration in the School Hall to-day. There will be a Chinese play, lasting four hours; a dinner, lasting two hours; and an address in Chinese by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

Mr. A. B. Lawson, who has been Acting Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Tientsin for some time past, has now been appointed Agent.

Admiral Woo Tseng Nam, of the Chinese Navy, was among those who arrived in Hongkong yesterday on the *Andre Lebon* after a visit to Europe extending some months.

Mrs. C. T. Wang and Mrs. Tang, wives of two of China's representatives at the Paris Conference are on their way back to China on the *Andre Lebon*, which arrived in Hongkong yesterday.

M. Beau, French Consul-General in Hongkong, returned to the Colony yesterday on the *Andre Lebon*, after a long holiday. He relieves M. Hauchecorne, who leaves shortly for Shanghai.

A Chinese coolie, employed on the new motor-road at Repulse Bay, was arrested while carrying a large quantity of gelignite, without a permit. Mr. R. E. Lindsay fined him \$30 at the Magistracy yesterday.

A Chinese woman has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to her head caused by a tramway ladder falling on her through truck 642 colliding with the ladder, which was propelled up against a tramway post.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. have purchased the two godowns of the Hamburg-America Line at Canton for \$275,000. One of the godowns is being used by Messrs. Beiss & Co., and will not be vacated until the end of the year.

The *Weekly Press* will be issued this morning, containing a full report of the Peace Celebrations and all the other local news of the week. Extra copies have been printed but, as nearly all of them have been ordered in advance, early application for the remainder is advisable.

Mr. C. H. F. Hay has purchased "Villa Miramar," Pokfulam, formerly belonging to Mr. Gustav Friedland, the deceased manager of Messrs. Melchers, an enemy firm. The property was sold by public auction, by Messrs. Hughes and Hough, under the instructions of the liquidator, for \$18,000.

Mrs. N. J. Stabb was busy yesterday, with Mrs. Cheung, the photographer, taking some snapshots of the Old Police Quarters used by Sir Henry May, the ex-Governor, when he was Assistant Superintendent of Police. These photographs will be included in the album to be sent to Lady May by the ladies of Hongkong.

With a view to some affording some relief to the poorest of its employees, the Government has granted a temporary allowance of \$2 a month to all those drawing \$20 a month and less. It hopes to have the scheme for supplying rice at a more reasonable figure than that now obtaining in operation by the beginning of next month. The price of rice to-day in Hongkong is about double that in Canton.

Cabled news has been received that Mr. Montague Ede, the Chairman of the War Propaganda Committee, who is now in London, has established a branch of the Publicity Bureau for South China at 10, Regent Street. The London Bureau will be in a position to provide British manufacturers, with information regarding trade possibilities and to advise those who wish to open up business in Hongkong as to the best means of securing adequate representation. The London branch will be in constant communication with the Hongkong office, and is already in touch with all the Chambers of Commerce and many of the leading merchants in the United Kingdom. It is anticipated that the greater part of the enquiries which are now directed to various agencies out here will be dealt with by the London Bureau, and local merchants who are desirous of extending their connections are advised to communicate with the Publicity Bureau, 3, Queen's Building, stating any lines they are willing to handle, in order that their names may be added to the lists which are being prepared.

BRITISH TRADE ABROAD.

In a communication made by Earl Curzon to the Association of Chambers of Commerce his lordship states that he intends to appoint a Committee to discuss the present means of protecting British trading interests abroad. The Committee will discuss the means by which the solidarity of British interests may be maintained, and it is understood that all questions of the basis on which British Chambers of Commerce shall be established in foreign countries will be considered by the Committee.

PREMIER'S DEFENCE OF THE PEACE TREATY.

**"WAR MUST BE TREATED AS A CRIME
AND NOT AS AN HONOURABLE GAME."**

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL DENIKIN'S MARVELLOUS WORK.

RE-OPENING OF TRADE WITH CONQUERED RUSSIA URGED.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE COMMONS ACCEPT THE TREATY.

STRIKING SPEECH BY MR.
LOYD GEORGE.

London, July 25th.
Replying to the debate on the second reading of the Treaty of Peace, Mr. Lloyd George expressed the opinion that the Government and the Peace Conference had every reason to be gratified with the nature of the debate, as, in the main, the House had accepted the Treaty. He believed that public opinion concurred in this decision.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The discussion had covered the Treaty entered into between Britain, America and France. It had been asked why this Treaty was necessary. It was no proof of want of confidence on the part of the French people. We must remember the natural anxiety and nervousness of France in the face of this terrible menace.

GREAT EXPERIMENT.

Continuing, the Premier said: "The League of Nations must necessarily be treated as a great experiment. France, naturally, says that she believes in the experiment and will do her best to carry it out, but she would like to feel behind her the might and power of the British Empire and the United States, in order that the League may have a better chance of establishing itself as a permanent organisation."

CRITICISMS MUTUALLY SELF-DESTRUCTIVE.

Criticisms of the Treaty of Peace itself have been mutually self-destructive. Some have criticised because we have gone too far in exacting indemnities. Others said we have not gone far enough.

THE REPARATION QUESTION.

As regards reparations, Britain has got substantial compensation for the whole of the shipping sunk, for the lives lost, and the injury sustained by the sailors, and for all damage in respect of air raids, which damage was very considerable.

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES.

Moreover, continued the Premier, compensation had to be paid in respect of all pensions and allowances, which would be a very considerable annual charge on taxes in this country. If we received from Germany payment of these sums, we would receive very considerable relief.

THE TOTAL COST OF THE WAR.

He asked whether there was the remotest chance of exacting all the costs of the war. The total cost of the war for the whole of the Allies was £20,000,000,000. The question had been examined by the ablest Allied experts, who had endeavoured to exact the utmost farthing possible from Germany. Beyond doubt they had done that.

REPARATION FIGURE INDETERMINATE.

It was a criticism that the reparation figure was indeterminate, but it was, he said, impossible to determine the figure, because no one could estimate the damage to the devastated regions extending over 400 miles by 50 miles. If a definite amount was fixed, we should simply have transferred the uncertainty from Germany to France.

IF GERMANY'S ESTIMATE IS FAIR.

We had given Germany an opportunity of sending experts through the devastated regions to make their own estimate. If such was submitted within four months, and if it was fair, France would accept it.

WHAT GERMANY HAD LOST.

Germany had lost three quarters of her iron ore, one-third of her coal, 7,000,000 of her population, and the whole of her

colonies. Nobody thought that Germany could pay the whole cost of the war, namely, £1,800,000,000 yearly, even if the whole of these territories had been under her control. All the Allied experts had concluded that the reparation attached to the Treaty was the limit of Germany's capacity to pay.

THE RIGHT COURSE TO END CONSCRIPTION.

He said that they had taken the right course to end conscription. They could not end armaments until they struck at the root cause of conscription in Britain, France, Italy, Russia and America. Therefore, Prussianism had been uprooted.

IMPRACTICABLE TO IMMEDIATELY ABOLISH CONSCRIPTION.

It was impracticable for us immediately to abolish conscription. A good peace had been secured only because Germany had recognised the existence of Armies on her soil able to impose our own terms. The Treaty of Versailles would have been impossible without the Armies of the Rhine-land. He expressed the opinion that by New Year the voluntary army would suffice for all our requirements overseas.

THE TRIAL OF THE EX-KAISER.

As regards the trial of the ex-Kaiser, he said that the persons responsible for the awful slaughter should not escape trial. The Allies had sufficient confidence in Britain that whoever came there would have a trial equal to the highest traditions of British government, and there were none higher the world over.

IF WAR IS TO BE ENDED.

If war was to be ended, it must be treated as a great crime, and not as an honourable game. That was why, after reflection, it had been decided that the person who was regarded as the author of the war should be tried for his crimes.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

Replying to Mr. John Devlin's appeal to apply President Wilson's and General Smuts' principles to Ireland, Mr. Lloyd George asked would Mr. Devlin apply the principles to the whole of Ireland. The real difficulty was that Mr. Devlin's countrymen were not satisfied to get self-determination themselves without depriving others of self-determination.

THE FAILURE OF THE CONVENTION.

Continuing, he pointed out that he had endeavoured to apply President Wilson's principles in Ireland by constituting an Irish Convention, which had failed to bring the Parties any nearer. The difficulty was that Ireland was not a nation, but three nations—in race, religion, temperament, and outlook. Until it was bridged, it was futile to talk about the principle of self-determination.

IRISHMEN MUST FACE THE DIFFICULTY THEMSELVES.

He deplored of any settlement until the Irishmen definitely resolved to face this difficulty. It was useless to quote President Wilson's principles unless the critics were prepared to apply them to the whole of Ireland.

THE IMPERFECTIONS IN THE TREATY.

He looked to the League of Nations ultimately to repair and redress the imperfections in the Treaty of Peace. The League would exist as a Court of Appeal, to re-adjust crudities.

AS FAR AS HUMAN FORESIGHT PERMITTED.

Nevertheless, he claimed that the Conference had redressed many old wrongs, while he could not think of any new ones which had been created. Moreover they had established guarantees and securities, as far as human foresight permitted, against a repetition of the past horrors, and had disarmed and punished, and had demonstrated all the world over that national rights and liberties could not be trampled upon. (Cheers.)

"A LIGHTHOUSE IN THE DEEP."

The Treaty would be a lighthouse in the deep, a warning to the nations and rulers of nations against the perils upon which the German Empire had shattered itself. (Loud cheers.)

THE PRICE OF COAL. STILL OPPORTUNITY FOR A SETTLEMENT.

London, July 15th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. J. R. Clancy, Mr. Bonar Law stated that, in consequence of the Miners' Federation's decision not to accept the Government's offer, the increase in the price of coal would operate from July 21st.

It was noted, he said, that the miners' representatives in the House of Commons had carried out their undertaking to recommend to the miners acceptance of the proposal of the Government.

This decision did not preclude the possibility of an opportunity for negotiating a settlement, but that did not alter the fact that any delay in making the price of coal equivalent to the cost would be fatal.

FEARLESS BRITISH AIRMAN. POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF THE V.C.

London, July 15th.

The Gazette announces the posthumous award of the Victoria Cross to the late Captain Edward Mannock (Royal Air Force), D.S.O. (two bars), M.C. (bar), in recognition of bravery of the first order during an aerial combat.

His was an outstanding example of fearless courage, remarkable skills, devotion to duty and self-sacrifice, which has never been surpassed. He destroyed 50 enemy machines.

The Gazette specifies the combats between June 17th and July 22nd, on the Armentières Front during which he destroyed 7 German aeroplanes.

MARSHAL FOCH. BEING HONOURED BY ENGLAND.

London, July 15th.

Marshal Foch has been invited to become an Honorary Freeman of the City of London, and to accept a Sword of Honour in recognition of his distinguished services during the war. It is hoped that the ceremony will be held on July 30th.

EARLIER CABLES.

HOME PEACE CELEBRATIONS. VICTORY MARCH THROUGH LONDON.

London, July 15th.

Marshal Foch, accompanied by a brilliant staff, including the famous Divisional Commanders, Debeney and Lagueire, and two Brigadiers, were ceremoniously received at Folkestone.

When they arrived in London, they were welcomed by Sir Douglas Haig, and a distinguished company.

Marshal Foch then inspected the guard of honour composed of the Welsh Guards. The Irish Guards played the "Marsellaise" and "The Men of Harlech."

A widely enthusiastic crowd greeted Marshal Foch, who was accompanied by General Weygand, Chief of Staff.

He will head the French contingent on July 19th, which will be under the command of General Debeney.

The Generals riding with Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig will be Sir Julian Byng, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir W. Marshall, Sir W. Hoskins, Sir C. Briggs, Sir R. Horne, Sir W. Birdwood, Sir P. Cherwode, Sir G. Fowke, Sir R. Lawrence, Sir A. Chauvel, Sir G. H. Davidson, Sir A. Currie, the Earl of Cavan, and Sir T. F. Clarke.

The Overseas detachments will be respectively headed by Lieut-General Monash; Lieut-General G. N. Johnston, and Lieut-General Lukin.

Major-General M. F. Rimington will head the Cavalry; Sir G. Birch, the Artillery; Sir G. M. Henth, the Engineers; Major-General Elles, the Tanks; Major-General Ruggles-Brise, the Machine-gun Corps; Major-General C. J. Devereux, the British Infantry; Major-General P. R. Robertson, the Scottish; Major-General Hickie, the Irish; Major-General Blackader, the Welsh; Major-General Pakeney, the "Contemptibles."

Major-General Sir R. Butler will be at the head of the Colonies; Major-General E. C. Carter of the Service Corps; Major-General E. B. Moore, of the Medical Corps; Major-General Parsons, of the Ordnance Corps; and Major-General Menkingsop, of the Veterinary Corps.

SCENES IN LONDON.

London, July 15th.

London has become a veritable international camp. Troops of all the Allied nations are pouring in at every station, in special trains, and are being cheered by the crowds.

The parks are packed with holiday-makers who are fraternising with the men.

The chief feature of to-day's celebrations will be the march through the City and the West End of 4,000 sailors from South End, and the unveiling of the temporary cenotaph at Whitehall. The monument is of very simple construction, and bears merely the words: "The glorious dead."

During the procession on July 19th the cenotaph will be guarded by four privates of the Guards with revolvers drawn. All the bands will cease playing when passing, and the troops will salute the dead.

THE TRUTH ABOUT GENERAL DENIKIN.

A LARGE-MINDED, STRONG
RUSSIAN PATRIOT.

London, July 15th.

General Sir Charles Briggs, chief of the British Military Mission in South Russia, has returned from General Denikin's Headquarters.

Interviewed by Reuter's representative, he emphatically contradicted the reports circulated against General Denikin's administration and declared that General Denikin is a large-minded, strong Russian patriot, unswayed by any personal ambitions.

The heads of the British, French, and American Missions had formulated the following programme in conjunction with General Denikin's administration. The programme had been signed by all, clearly proving the nature of General Denikin's policy.

The programme included:—The abolition of Bolshevik anarchy; the reconstruction of a United Russia; the convocation of a People's Assembly based on universal suffrage; decentralisation by means of a wide and regional autonomy; liberal local self-government, with guarantees of full civil and religious freedom; immediate agrarian reforms with a view to meeting the demand for land for the working classes; and immediate labour legislation securing the working classes from exploitation by the Government or by capital.

He added that our duty was to help General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak.

He said that 80 per cent. of the whole population of Russia was anti-Bolshevik. Five per cent. consisted of Commissaries, five per cent. of highly-paid assassins to carry out the orders of the Commissaries, and the remaining five per cent. were doubtless owing to Soviet propaganda.

The work accomplished by General Denikin in the past 15 months had been miraculous. It was unfortunate that Admiral Kolchak had been forced back, but this was only a passing phase.

It must be remembered that the troops in the front line of the Red Armies were driven to fight and kept at their posts by machine-guns controlled by paid assassins who remained in the rear.

Sir Charles Briggs concluded by emphasising the necessity of quickly assisting the anti-Bolsheviks, and re-opening trade with the re-conquered territory, otherwise Germany would recapture the whole of the Russian trade and influence.

The urgency of this was clear, as General Denikin had already re-conquered a tract of country with a population of 60,000,000, which had been previously devastated by the Bolsheviks.

MASONIC CHARITY.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edward F. Ingfield, Provincial Grand Master of Buckinghamshire, presided at the 121st anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, at the Connaught Rooms, on June 12th. He was supported by a record gathering, there being over 1,600 present in the Connaught Rooms, with an overflow at the Holborn Restaurant.

Mr. Percy C. Mallory, Secretary of the Institution, in announcing the result of the festival, said the number of stewards was a record for any festival of the three institutions, the total being 4,741, of whom 4,265 were Freemasons. Foreign stations with 46 stewards, sent £2,478. The grand total announced was £79,066.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.)

JAPAN TO RETURN TSINGTAU IN SIX MONTHS.

SHANGHAI, July 24th.

It is reported that Britain and America will guarantee that Japan shall return Tsingtao to China within six months.

They will also guarantee that the Kailash-Tsivan Railway shall be under Sino-Japanese joint control.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN CHINESE AND JAPANESE.

The Japanese Minister visited the Wai-wai on the morning of July 21st, and the Cabinet, on the same afternoon, to lodge a protest concerning the conflict between the Chinese and Japanese troops.

Following on this, Chalmers Lick and the Ministry of the Army held a joint conference and decided to telegraph to Chang Jik-lun and Pan Kwai-ching to investigate and punish the officers concerned.

A mandate has already been issued dismissing Go Shi-bun and all the officers concerned in the conflict between the Chinese and the Japanese.

A NEW POST FOR MAN YUN-YUEN.

Chang Jik-lun has requested the Government to appoint Man Yun-yuen chief commander on the frontiers within Shanghai kwan. He has also telegraphed to Chu Shit-sung saying that his object is to get Man Yun-yuen and his troops to leave the three Eastern Provinces.

KUNG-SUM JARM AND THE CABINET.

The members of the On Fook Club do not unanimously approve the proposal to let Kung Sum-jarm form a Cabinet. Certain members declare that they will not approve the proposal until he has paid up the Party expenses and the annual allowance.

THE SINO-JAPANESE MILITARY PACT.

Tsun Kiso will not agree to the cancellation of the Sino-Japanese Military Pact.

LIANG SHI-YU'S SYNDICATE.

The Cabinet has approved Liang Shi-yu's Chung Wah syndicate.

INTERNAL PEACE.

The Government intends appointing Chai Kai-kin adviser for internal peace.

FAR EASTERN REPRESENTATIVES IN "VICTORY MARCH."

LONDON, July 20th.

In the Victory March in London, the Japanese naval and military officers, headed by Colonel S. Abe.

Generals Tang and Pan, representing China and the Siam Army Contingent, were vigorously greeted in the "Victory March."

ENGLISH CHARM.

(BY LUCY AMY, A CANADIAN.)

They say England's cold in manner and climate. They tell me that England would rather starve on a hedge and a park than gorge on a wheat field. Unemotional critics point to a list of figures to prove that England is falling back in the race. They hold up a convenience here, and an invention there, and a new method now and then, and ask why England has them not. And they weep for England's modesty, and England's indifference, and England's sunniness.

But they waste their tears on me since the holiday. For I have seen England as I never saw her before. In four sunny days I have found the soul of this indifferent, sunniness, modest creature that was the war and has been doing other things to her than to be a country before this invention and that convenience and these new methods were evolved.

I have the cure for the critic, if he be a foreign one. Let him come where I have been. Let him climb to the front seat of an omnibus or a motor-car and leave the grime of a concentrated eight millions behind.

There's Dorking, there's Rickmansworth, there's Sevenoaks, there's Hampton Court, and Boxhill, and Watford, and a score of other jewels in no crown but England's. There are quaint old churches of flint, there are canals of twinkling curiosity. Read the names on the tidy inns and the modest tea-rooms. Saunter into the bird-melodies, and verdure of winding paths that lead ever into the eager distance. Smell the odour of woods and flowers and taste the breeze over silted fields. Rest beneath the oak that looked on the grandest deeds of history, and admire its ivy sheath.

Take me blindfold through the blank gate in the blank brick wall with its broken glass surface, and open my eyes in the glories of an English garden, and I can laugh at England's critics, cheer with the sons who would die for her. Take me where, through a slit in the hills, there peep the lights and shadows of far-off slopes, of villages grey with age and crowned by ancient steeples, of feeding herds and sluggish canals.

And, lying there where I can look on England as she is, I can pray that she may never change but remain a great park land, a monument to nature merely touched by man, a holiday spot where the "push" of other lands may come and quiet its nerves, the world's sanatorium when the sun shines.—Daily Mail.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM QUESTION.

NEW GOVERNOR TO GIVE IT "CAREFUL CONSIDERATION."

REFORM ASSOCIATION TO "SEND A DEPUTATION."

The following correspondence has taken place between the Government and the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong on the subject of a change in the Governor of the Colony:

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, June 30th, 1919.

SIR.—With reference to my letter of February 12th, 1919, No. 2003/1919, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has received the copy of the resolution passed at a public meeting, convened by your Association, on the 9th January, and that he has requested Sir Reginald Stubbs to give his careful consideration to the questions involved after he has had some experience of the Colony. I am, sir, your obedient servant, (Sgd.) A. G. M. FLETCHER (Colonial Secretary).

The Hon. Secretary.

The Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong.

Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong.

16, Chater Road.

July 16th, 1919.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E., Colonial Secretary.

SIR.—I am directed by my Committee to acknowledge with thanks your letter of 30th June, 1919, No. 2003/1919, advising that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has requested Sir Reginald Stubbs to give his careful consideration to the question of further representation after he has had some experience of the Colony.

It is proposed by my Committee to request Sir Reginald Stubbs to receive a deputation shortly after his arrival in order that this Association may more fully place before him its views on this and other questions.—I am, sir, your obedient servant.

(Sgd.) H. B. L. DOWNING (Hon. Secretary).

WORK FOR UNIVERSITIES.

NATION AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Under the presidency of Sir Robert Horne, M.P., the Minister of Labour, members of the Glasgow University Club resumed their bi-annual dinners—interrupted by the war at the Trocadero Restaurant recently.

Responding to the toast of "Our Guests," proposed by Sir John Mann, Sir Auckland Geddes said the universities during the past four years had shown that within their walls were the men whom the nation required to enable it to win the war. Both by land and sea the universities, through their professors, had contributed more to victory than any other organised part of the community. The work that now lay before the universities was far greater and just as vital as that which they performed in the war.

Strange movements were in the world the object of which was to overthrow society and reform the social organisation. In some places this force had broken through the crust, and whole nations were in the grip of forces that were destroying the entire social structure. The leaders of these movements were not in many cases university men, and the result was extremely dangerous to Society. At the back of all these movements was an erosion of humanity with which all human beings must sympathise. This erosion was determined that the people should have better conditions than their grandfathers had. Properly led, it would do much for humanity, but, wrongly led, would plunge the world back into the Dark Ages. The danger was that there were so few men who had had a university training who were helping to bear the burden of leadership.

Dealing with industrial unrest, Sir Auckland said the danger arose from the fact that the leaders had never had the whole of life presented to them as the university alone could present it. He, therefore, urged the universities to lend their help and guidance. The men of the universities were the pilots to steer the ship of State through the storms of war. Too many men who had the right to speak were dumb, and dumbness now meant disaster to-morrow. He did not exaggerate when he said that at this moment Europe was poised on the crest of a great wave that was racing towards the rocks, and if we could not get the ship of Europe out of that wave before she struck then nothing but physical death awaited many millions of Europeans. Were the men of the universities really trying to rise to the height of their opportunity? Were they trying to steer the popular emotion into the channels which led to safety? At a time of great peril the universities rose to the situation, and now in a position of no less danger he did not see yet that they were rising to the height of their opportunity and of their duty. He would be false to the best interests of the country if he let that opportunity pass without saying that they were directly responsible for the pilotage of this land, and he earnestly appealed to them for their help.

AT
LOW
PRICES
WITH
FISK
SERVICE

FISK TIRES

Emphatically! The Best Tire
Proposition On The Market

FISK established quality at Fisk Low
Prices offers car owners for the first time an
absolutely sure way to cut tire costs.

You can get Fisk Non-Skid—the most effective
traction and non-skid tire—at a price
lower than is charged for many plain treads.

For Prices and Particulars apply—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Motor Dept.

Tel. No. 781 & 659.



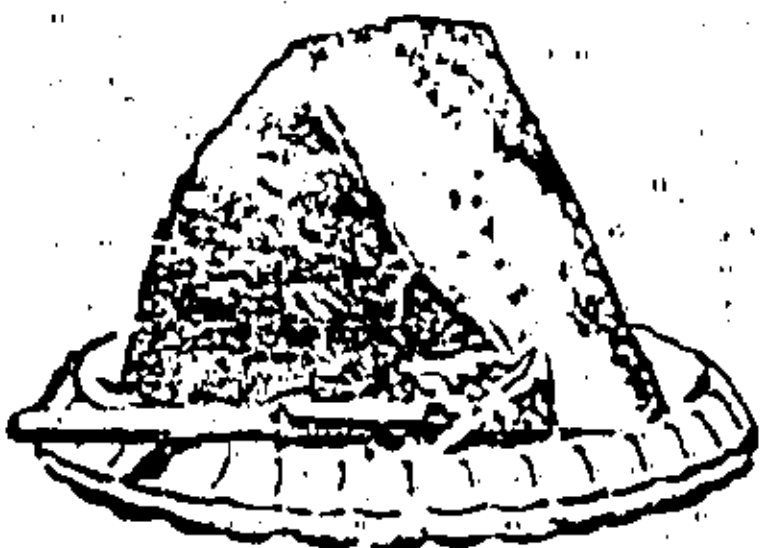
Variety of uses.

The uses to which **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE** can be put, are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the
ideal sauce for Roast Meats, Fish, Game,
Cheese, Salad, etc.

In the Kitchen it is indispensable to the cook
for flavouring Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.

In India, a favourite "Pick me up" is **LEA & PERRINS' Sauce with Soda water.**



Lea & Perrins

The Original & Genuine
Worcestershire

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are
now OPEN after extensive repairs.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard
Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall
and Meeting Room.
Sleeping Accommodation—23 Cabins and
70 Beds in Dormitories.
All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M.
Navy and Army are welcome to use the
Institute.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

Just Received.

A New Shipment direct from

Scotland

65 cents per lb.

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATIONS

DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE

LIVER & KIDNEY

Indispensable for diseases of these important organs.

Gravel, Pains in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, etc.

Price 3s., leading Chemists, or post free, Dr. Leclerc's,

10, AVENUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, 12, RUE

CAPODOLCINI, New York, 90, BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS,

CHICAGO, ILL., 174, N. LAUREL ST., PHILADELPHIA, 12, N. 2ND ST.,

SYDNEY, 174, N. LAUREL ST., PHILADELPHIA, 12, N. 2ND ST.,

ATM, Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington,

India, B. K. PAUL & Co., Calcutta.

150

FOR SALE

POSTAGE

STAMPS

to

PEACE

at 50 cents per set of 4.

GRACA & CO.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 850.

173

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

Superior to Emulsions or Cod

Liver oil.

Each tiny Morrhual capsule re-

presents the medicinal value of a

teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Aca-

demy of Medicine, for loss of

appetite and flesh, to patients with

consumptive tendencies.

Bold in bottles of 100 Capsules.

Sold by all Chemists.

150



KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Alex. Ross & Co. have secured

the wholesale agency for the

famous Gillette Razors & Blades.

Enquiries solicited.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, Des Vœux Road Central,

HONGKONG.

173

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

For Rheumatism, Gout, etc.

For Stomach, Liver, etc.

For Kidney, Bladder, etc.

For Skin, Hair, etc.

For Women, etc.

For Children, etc.

For All Diseases, etc.

For All Diseases, etc.

For All Diseases, etc.

For All Diseases, etc.

For All Diseases, etc.

For All Diseases, etc.

For All Diseases, etc.

PRINCE OF WALES. A CITY FREEMAN.

The Prince of Wales, on May 2nd, be-
came Freeman of the City of London, by
right, he it observed, and not by grace,
and gift of the City's honorary freedom,
as has been the case with so many of the
distinguished men whose names figure in
the roll. That such an honour the City
could have been delighted to extend
was without saying, but in the case of his
Royal Highness it was unnecessary. Just
thirty years ago King George claimed his
freedom by patrimony through the Fish-
mongers' guild, and as the son of a Fish-
monger the Prince of Wales has asserted
his title to be free of the ancient and
loyal City of London.

Far from the thought of anyone was a
denial of that claim; but the City justly
venerates its ancient customs. In the
splendid gathering at Guildhall were
observed that many exalted heads
caused a smile among the many members
of the Royal House present. The City
must do everything in order. There must
be six "Vouchers" to the patrimony,
honest men all, and the assembled com-
pany heard their declaration read out. They affirmed that his Royal Highness,
whose name and styles and honours were
set out in full, was the son of his Majesty
King George V. himself. A citizen and
Fishmonger, that the Prince was born
in lawful wedlock, and that he is the son of a
patrimony and taken to be—

Identity and qualifications of the as-
pirant to the Freedom being thus satis-
factorily attested, his oath was required
from the Prince. He undertook "to be
good and true to my Sovereign Lord King
George, that I will be obedient to the
Mayor of this City, that I will maintain
the franchises and customs thereof." Fur-
ther, he declared that he would know no
gatherings or conspiracies against the
King's peace, and that should knowledge
of such reach him, he would warn the
Mayor thereof. The City Chamberlain
thereupon offered the right hand of
fellowship, greeting the Prince of Wales
as a Citizen and Fishmonger, and hands
were grasped while the ancient walls of
Guildhall resounded with approving
cheers.

I FOUND MY MANHOOD.
Such was the simple ceremony which
had brought a great company together—a
ceremony centuries old, repeated in exact
form whenever a new freeman by patri-
mony has been admitted, but on this occa-
sion marked with unusual significance.
The Prince of Wales spoke in reply to the
Chamberlain's greeting an admirable
speech, devoted to the larger part to the
great achievements of London's soldiers
in the war. It contained beyond that
personal passages that gripped the atten-
tion, and their effect will long be remem-
bered by all who heard them. "I shall
never regret," said the Prince, "my
periods of service overseas. In those four
years I mixed with men. In those four
years I found my manhood. When I
think of the future and the heavy respon-
sibilities which may fall to my lot, I feel
that the experience gained since 1914 will
stand me in good stead. I was a young
man of 21, a slight figure clad in khaki,
with the war bronze still upon his face,
who gave utterance to these words, and
the subsequent reference to experience
gained for the heavy responsibilities of
the future went home."

Guildhall has never presented a picture
so wholly delightful, nor has its atmos-
phere among all the notable gatherings
held there, been so thoroughly refreshing.
Those whom Guildhall has honoured,
statesmen, soldiers, orators, have mostly
been men of advanced years, their work
done. These are days of the young men,
and it was a young voice that filled the
hall, so strong and clear that the words
were distinctly heard everywhere. The
voice of one upon whom so many hopes of
the future are placed. When the Prince
of Wales entered, escorted by the Lady
Mayress, he was last of the long pro-
cession, the Lord Mayor (Sir Horace Brooks
Marshall), with Sheriff Christian, being
before him. Leading were the City Mar-
shall, Sheriffs, Aldermen and civic
officials, and the Royal company comprised
Prince Albert, the Duke of Connaught,
Prince and Princess Arthur of Con-
naught, Princess Helena Victoria, Prince
Marie Louise, the Earl of Athlone,
and Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.
The company had risen, and when again
all were seated, awaiting the opening of
the brief ceremony, Guildhall presented a
scene of impressive dignity and symmetry
which assuredly few cities in the world
can rival. Over the dais the Royal Stand-
ard floated, and central below it sat the
Lord Mayor, his black robes heavily
scored with gold, scarlet-clad Aldermen
being on his right, and distinguished
guests on his left. Facing the gangway
on either side, Common Councilmen in
their mazarine gowns, were grouped—a
brilliant patch of purple. Flashes of all
nations brightened the old hall, carrying
the eye up to the roof-timbers, and aloft
in the topmost gallery the string band of
the Grenadier Guards, under Captain A.
Williams, was stationed, wearing for
this occasion their scarlet uniforms. Goy
and Magog peered out over the bunting
their heads alone being visible above its
profusion. It had taken three-quarters
of an hour for the hall to fill.

The presentation of the Prince of Wales
for the Freedom was made by the Prime
Warden (Mr. Ronald Malcolm) and the
Wardens of the Fishmongers' Company.
In place of the casket customary at civi-
functions the copy of the Freedom was
enclosed in a silver frame, and the Lord
Mayor asked the acceptance by his Royal
Highness of some silver plate, as a sove-
nir of the occasion. It was the task of
the City Chamberlain (Sir Adrian Pol-
lock) to address congratulations to the
Prince after the formal ceremony. The

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MODERN GIRLS' MANNERS. MEN'S CHIVALRY BEING KILLED.

A formidable indictment of the man-
ners of the modern girl is contained in a
letter to a Home paper from a corres-
pondent, who shields himself behind the
pseudonym "Pro-Feminine."

The "sporty" girl, whose evolution
from the Victorian day has been quicken-
ed by the war, is doing the sportsman ill
service to her more feminine sister, for
she is killing men's chivalry. There is
abundant evidence of this in the London
streets. The other day an athletic-looking
young fellow stood on the footboard of a
bus waiting for its pace to abate a little
before jumping off. A girl of the "sporty"
type impatiently wedged herself beside
him and, with a scornful glance, swung
on to the road and vanished into the
whirl of traffic. Fancy offering a polite
and helping hand to such a girl!

LOOKING AN IDIOT.
Quite a number of men in the trains
refrain from offering their seats to girls
nowadays, and the reason of one man was
overheard. "If you offer a seat," he said,
"they either take it as a matter of course
and without thanks or they make you look
an idiot by refusing it loftily."

An afternoon among the bus-stoppers
in Piccadilly-circus is an eye-opener.
Nearly all the would-be passengers are
women who literally fight each other for
places on the buses. This week an inspec-
tor who was stationed at the Fountain
in the circus-way had to use some force
in clearing a way for young men on
crutches who were being swept out of the
way by women; there were no other men
in the crowd.

LADY MOTOR-CYCLISTS.
The younger girls advance to meet
the buses and swing on to foot-board to
ensure for themselves a seat. The con-
ductors of their own sex meet these vigor-
ous storming attempts with equal and
more pardonable vigour by thrusting off
the surplus passengers. Altogether it is
an unwomanly display. Men who have
fought for buses outside football grounds
prefer the football crowds.

Some of the lady shop assistants are
very much more tart than the men, al-
though it is usually with their own sex
that they verbally spar.

AMERICAN SENATOR'S ATTACKS ON ENGLAND.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, is trying to
make party capital at Washington by
poussing the prejudices and animosities
which a section of professional politicians
here has often in the past employed
against England. Thus, he asserts that
America makes all the sacrifices as regards
the League of Nations, whereas the
British Empire gets most of the solid
advantages. Britain, says Borah, is left
dominating the seas; her long-established
foreign policy remains unchanged; Bri-
tain emerges controlling one-fourth of the
area of the habitable globe and one-third
of its population, and from the hour the
League is formed Britain, through her
naval power, will control the League of
Nations. As to the supporters of the
League, Borah spoke drastically. Of
Lord Robert Cecil he said, "I don't know
him, but I know a great deal about his
ancestors and their activities from 1860
to 1904." As to Mr. Taft, the former
President, Borah wanted to know who
paid for the train in which he went about
the country booming the League. As to
President Wilson, Borah said he has at-
tempted by the League of Nations cove-
nant "to betray the American people, and
if that be treason, make the most of it."
Unless the Republican party took a de-
finite stand against the League, he pre-
dicted the formation of a third American
party "truly representing the American
people and American institutions."

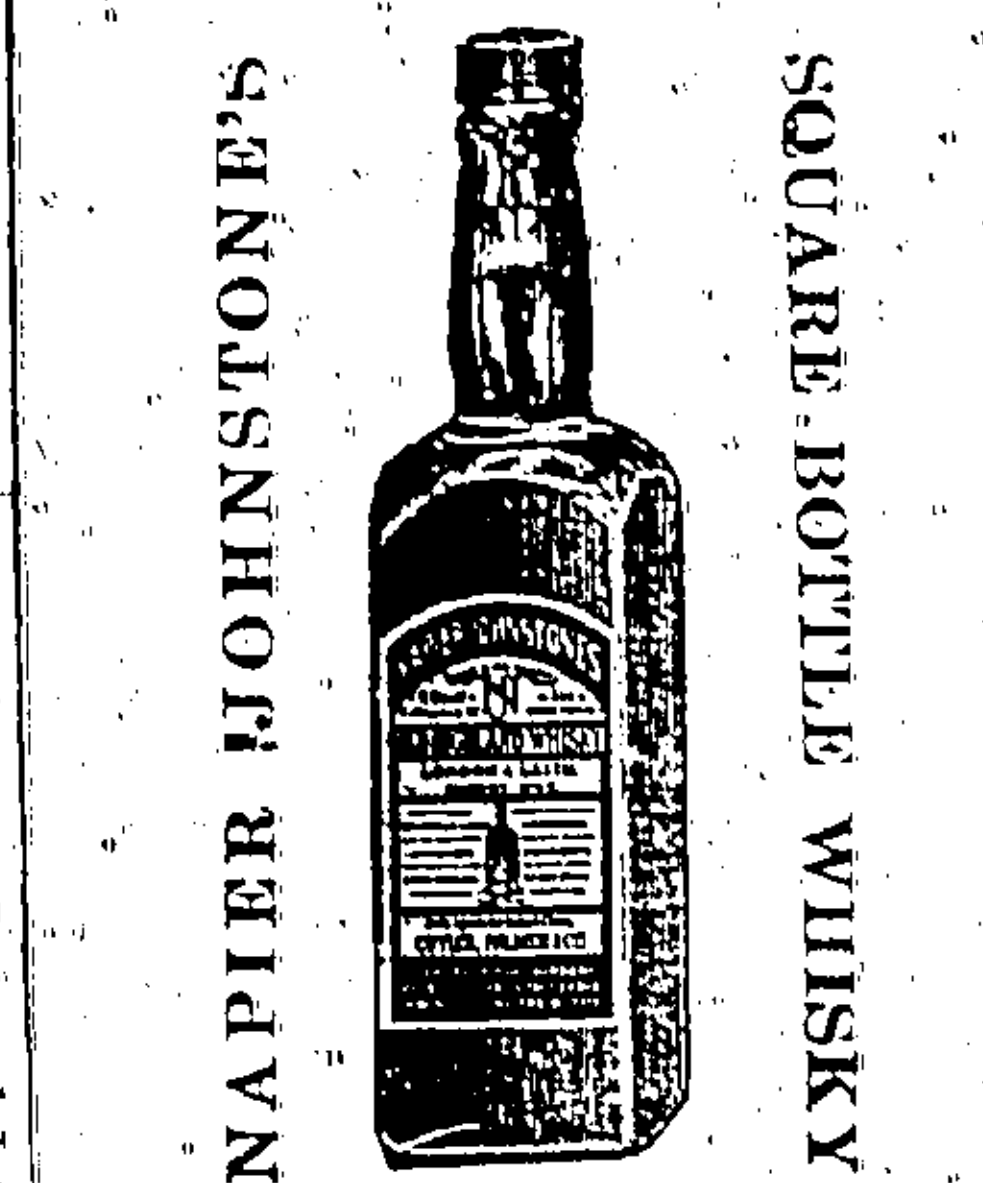
Somehow unusual length of his speech
may be condoned for the excellence of its
outstanding passages. It recalled the
chief incidents in his Royal Highness's
career, and among them a visit paid,
when a young lieutenant in the Royal
Navy, to Germany, under circumstances
"very different in character and distinct-
ly less exciting" than those paid later.
Within four days of the declaration of
war the Prince joined up, being commis-
sioned to the Grenadier Guards; his war
record was recounted amid cheers.

We know (said the Chamberlain) from
every source of information with what
simple and unostentatious zeal he has ful-
filled his duty, and more than that, how
with a cheering word here and a kind
action there, saying and doing the right
thing on every occasion, he has succeeded
in endearing himself to all ranks of his
Majesty's Forces and, indeed, to those
forces of our brave Allies with whom he
has been brought into contact; with the
result that he has achieved, if I may
respectfully say so, a personal popularity
which is not only infinitely creditable to
himself, but is a matter of the keenest
appreciation and satisfaction among all
classes in the Empire.

Presentations were made to the Prince
of Wales, who, at the close of the cere-
mony, was conducted to his carriage and
left for the Mansion House.

OUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

**NAPIER JOHNSTON'S
SQUARE
BOTTLE WHISKY**



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

"ASAHI BEER"



SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

**Columbia
Dry Batteries**
Renowned for Faithful
Service

If you need quick power for the ignition
system of truck or tractor, lose no time in
ordering Columbia Batteries. They'll
renew the spark of life like a flash. For
Columbia batteries are eager with power. Their
energy flows hot—they make things go.
Look for the Eagle Trade-Mark: It is a guar-
antee of efficiency and service.
Special attention is given to the all-important
detail of packing for export.

The Valmetron Spring Oil Binding Post, shown
in our literature, is a Columbia feature that
will hold any size of battery. With this binding Post it is simple
to install or remove the battery from the car or truck.
It is the only binding Post that is simple
to use and the most efficient.
Write for literature.

Dealers—Immediate delivery.
Write for catalogue.
Sole agents for
Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai
or direct from us.
National Carbon Co., Inc.
Export Department
Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.
Cable Add: "Carbon Cleveland"



113

INDUSTRIAL HARMONY.
ESSENTIALS TO SUCCESS.

In pursuit of their purpose of improving the relations between employers and employed, the Executive Council of the Industrial League entertained a body of journalists and others at the Trocadero recently, in order that they could be informed of the progress made. Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P., president, who was in the chair, gave a lucid explanation of the objects and policy of the league, and Viscount Burnham, the principal guest, supplemented this with an address on industrial relations, pointing out the difficulties which had to be overcome, and the methods by which success is to be achieved.

Mr. Roberts remarked that he occupied the proud position for the time of president of the Industrial League. (Hear, hear.) Explaining how the league came into existence in the early months of the war, he said that a few men met together. They were men of the very widest possible views on public questions. They had very little in common beyond the fact that they were all infected with the social and industrial spirit. They all agreed, and, despite the fact that they held various speculative views, they decided to sink their differences during the war in order to help their country and her great Allies to win the war. (Hear, hear.) They endeavoured to forecast the position of their country when hostilities ceased, and it soon appeared to them that the greatest problem that would confront them when they had beaten the enemy would be that of the relationship of employers and employed.

REMOVING MIS-UNDERSTANDING.

They realised that if industrial disputes were simply to succeed military warfare, recovery would be quite impossible, for our country would sink from its high eminence and the aims and aspirations of all classes would be doomed to failure. They all accepted this—that the working-classes were entitled to a fuller and sweeter life than that vouchsafed in pre-war days. They realised that most of the trouble in industry was attributable to misunderstanding and so they set to work to bring employers and workpeople together in a friendly atmosphere to consider the great industrial problems quite apart from party or class considerations. They started in a humble fashion, and a fortnight since they had a dinner of 500 guests, of whom 400 were shop stewards. (Hear, hear.) The mere fact that they were able to persevere those who came together—men holding strong views and hugging them in dogmatic fashion, but prepared perhaps, to modify their views—to hear for the first time the claims of the other side of the question, meant, he maintained, that incalculable good had been done to all parties concerned. (Cheers.)

That was typical of the sort of thing they had been doing throughout the war, and they thought the time had arrived when they might ask the Press to allow them to take them into their confidence. No man who came into the league expected to give up any ideas to which he was devoted. They had both employers and workmen of all shades of opinion. Many an employer had altered his views through the instrumentality of the league, and many workmen had had their understanding of employers materially changed. They had certainly done something to preserve industrial harmony; he was confident that but for the league, we should not have got through the last six months of difficult situations as well as we had done. (Hear, hear.)

FRIENDLY NEGOTIATIONS.

He knew employers who had thought it would be their business after the war to try to recover something of that which they had had to yield during the war, but who had come to recognise that the improvement which had been effected for the working-classes ought not to be allowed to lapse; but that industry should be so arranged as to secure for the worker for all time more stable and more permanent prospects. They started with the idea that the employer was a human being, and in the main anxious to do the right thing. They believed they could best secure the rights and privileges of the working-classes by friendly negotiations and proper understandings, and he believed they had accomplished much in that direction. (Hear, hear.) The problems of the war were complex, but those of peace were going to be infinitely more difficult, and they desired the Press to assist in creating a friendly atmosphere and diffusing a better spirit throughout the land. (Hear, hear.)

They had a fairly large programme before them. In the summer they were holding a three days' convention of employers and employed, at which papers would be read on industrial and labour subjects. They were also extending their sphere of operations all over the country, and appointing officials to carry on that project. Further, they were organising a system of works meetings so as to get right down to the workers. During the war the Government agreed to propaganda being carried on inside works. The whips of the three political parties were associated with the work, and he was sure they did far more good in that way than by any public demonstrations presided over by lord mayors or anybody else. (Hear, hear.) Their latest development had been to link up with a body in America who were doing the same kind of work, so that there was every prospect of their becoming a real international movement, not a spurious internationalism that involved loving every country but their own and making for class warfare. (Hear, hear.) The most poisonous of all forms of propaganda. The future of the whole world depended in large measure upon the way in which the English-speaking races were able to co-operate in coming years. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, Mr. Roberts submitted the toast, "The Press," and coupled with it the name of Viscount Burnham.

SPIRIT OF HELPFULNESS.

Viscount Burnham, responding, said the Press would not be wanting in helpfulness to the cause for which the league existed. They all believed in giving better opportunity for the full growth

of manhood in every class. They saw clearly that those who worked with their hands ought to have a larger share of the fruits of industry and greater opportunities of shaping in the enjoyments of life. The league recognised that the work of the directing mind was just as important to the welfare of industry as the work of the labouring hand, and they wanted to ensure the maximum of good for all classes and for the community as a whole. The first thing was to banish from the ranks of both Capital and Labour the spirit of jingoism, the spirit of unconscionable domination by one side or the other. Nothing would be of any avail unless there was a change in the tone and temper with which the present problems were approached and the interests concerned made up their minds to meet one another in a spirit of mutual consideration. (Hear, hear.)

There was grave ground in the past for the mutual distrust which still to a large extent prevailed. But ancient wrongs did not make modern rights. (Hear, hear.) The standards of other days were not the standards of our day. The doctrine of the old economists was a hard and dry-dust affair. Revolutions of character were slow to take effect, and change of heart, according to the theologians, might be possible but was not general. Yet he was hopeful of a better time coming. There was much which was encouraging. As to what was discouraging, they had only to turn to the reports of the Royal Commission on Coal Mines. (Laughter.) It was perfectly useless to try to deal with the economic questions of today by merely narrating historic wrongs for which the living were but little responsible. (Hear, hear.) Private property in land came about because it was a condition of progress, when common land was not in cultivation, and at a time when conditions of national defence necessitated certain steps being taken for the protection of the community. What he deplored was approaching these problems in a spirit of bitterness and revenge.

Perhaps we suffered from the fact that our industrial machinery had been modelled on our Parliamentary machinery. The sooner we got rid of the Parliamentary idea of two parties with the duty of opposition in this matter the better. (Hear, hear.) He hoped to see the day when there would be no question of constituting industrial tribunals on the principle of a rigid division of interests and factions. (Hear, hear.) We must get rid of the spirit of mistrust before we could get the best out of all those industries which were springing up around us in the sphere of industry. Soon we should be back at the stage of competitive trade, when the manna would no longer be falling from the skies as it had been doing during the last five years. That was a difficulty which would have to be faced. He hoped when masters and men met they would meet with the cards on the table, and not try to defend that which they knew to be indefensible.

Workmen must be got to understand something of the commercial problems which beset those who were responsible for directing and financing industry. If an idea prevailed that in most trades there was some vast fund which could be drawn upon at will, so that those who worked with their hands had no concern in the prosperity of the industry it was partly the fault of employers in the past. That had to be remedied. The rate of production lay at the root of the whole question. It was impossible to pay the present rate of wages or increase them if possible, as they would like to, unless we raised the rate of production. Cost of production must be kept down not by lowering the rates of wages, but by raising the standard of production. (Hear, hear.) He could not conceive better service being done than in spreading knowledge on all these matters in the manner adopted by the Industrial League. (Cheers.)

FIGHTING GERMAN
BOLSHEVISM.

We want more of the Hawker spirit to fight this German Bolshevism," said Lord Denbigh, presiding at a meeting under the auspices of the British Empire Union, in the Criterion Theatre, to denounce Bolshevism, recently. They had just heard with great relief, he said, that Hawker, the exponent of an indomitable British spirit, had been saved from a dreadful fate in his determined attempt to cross the Atlantic. (Cheers.) and it was this spirit which must be exercised to its full if we were to avoid the terrible fate of revolution and class hatred which rapid agitators were trying to force upon the country. The British Empire had been fighting for its existence, and we must now fight as determinedly in spirit against German Bolshevism, which, beginning in Russia, had spread all over the world with the object of defeating the great ideals for which we had fought and defeated the Germans. We must by propaganda work form a healthy public opinion against the great dangers which confronted us, not only in the commercial and industrial world, but first and foremost in the fight against the insidious foe of Bolshevism. At the back of all this restlessness was the revolutionary spirit, which had been exploited throughout the war, and was being now exploited by German agents with unlimited money.

Mr. Clem Edwards, M.P., said that Bolshevism had to be crushed, and the sooner that fact was realised by the British people the better for them and for the new spirit of national unity by which the country was to be saved. "As a leader of the Democratic Labour party," Mr. Edwards declared, "I would rather we went in for conscription for some years to come, in order to stamp out Bolshevism in Russia, than contemplate the possibility of allowing Russia to go by default in the next year or two, and be dominated and organised by the skillful German Bolshevik agents."

As one who had known the working-classes for the past thirty years, and who had himself been a leader of strikes, he declared that the heart of the working-classes was sound and true. (Cheers.)

Cigars! Cigars!!
Cigars!!!

We have pleasure in announcing to our patrons that we have just received a small consignment of the finest and well-known brands of cigars and cheroots, made by La Perla Del Oriente, the best reputed Cigar Factory

— IN —
MANILA.

All Sizes and Shapes in Stock.

Prices on Application.

SOLE AGENTS:

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,
15, Wyndham Street, HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

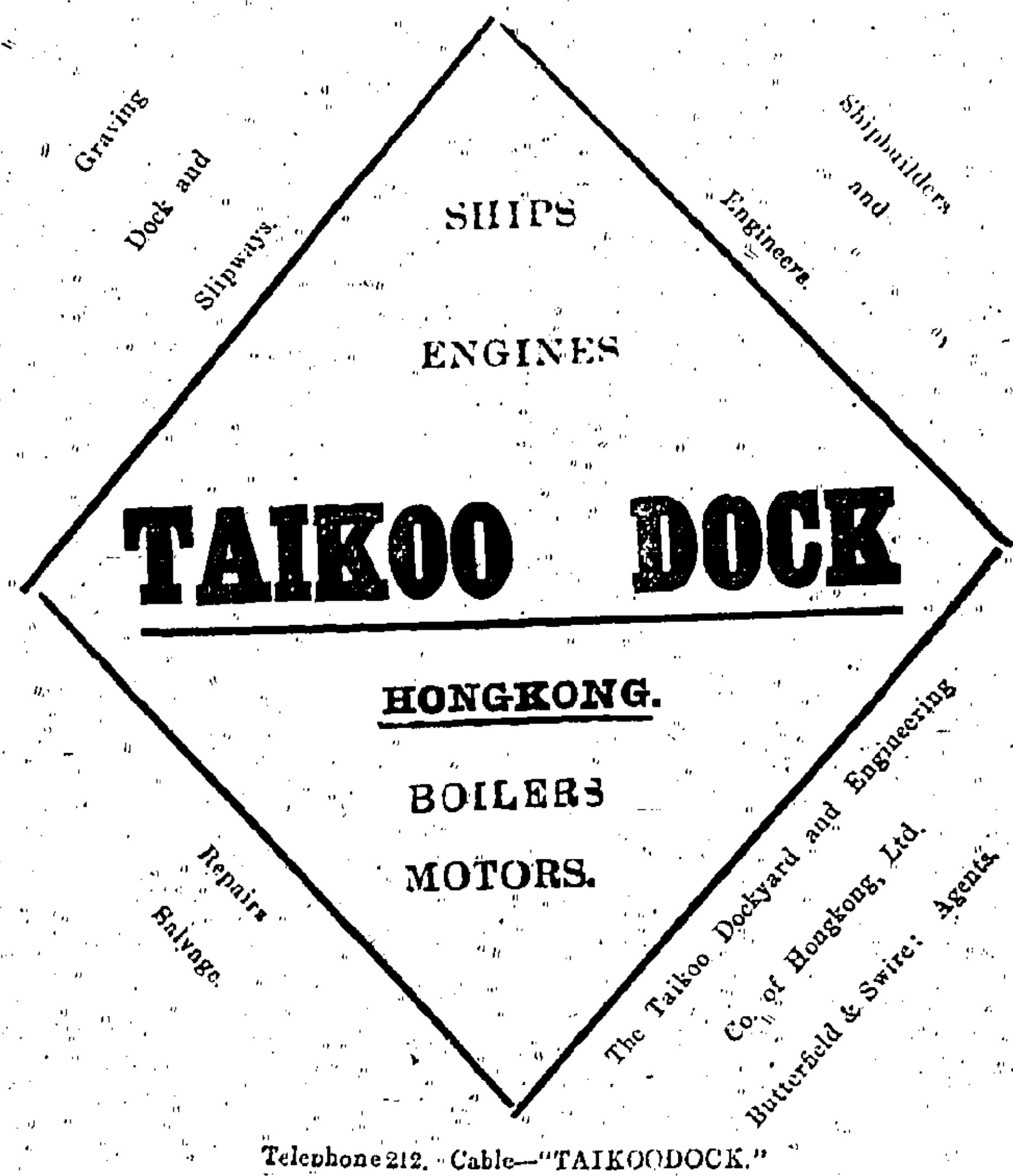
AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL on or about
August 20th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents



Telephone 212. Cable "TAIKOODOCK."

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

Including the Movement of the Local Markets.

24 Pages!

24 Pages!!

24 Pages!!!

Look for these Initials C.E.C.

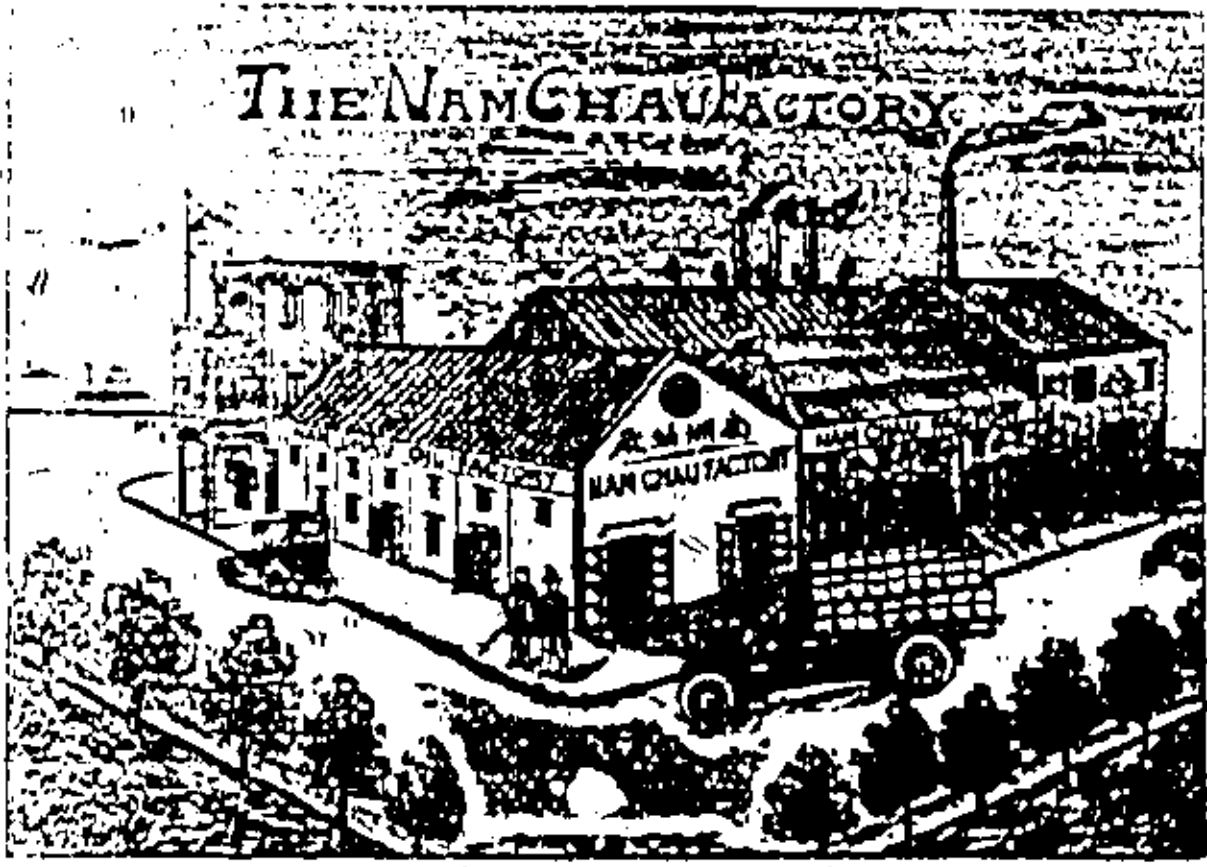
They are your guarantee. They prove that the OSRAM you buy is the British Lamp, made in London by the General Electric Company, Ltd. They stand for the great Triple Alliance between British science, British Manufacturing enterprise, and the unrivalled skill of British workers.

A WARNING

It is possible that, after signing of Peace, German lamps of foreign manufacture may be offered for sale in this country. Remember that the only OSRAM LAMPS bearing the initials G.E.C. which are of genuine British manufacture. Look for G.E.C. on every OSRAM Lamp you buy.

Osram G.E.C.

Obtainable from all local Electrical Sellers and Importers.
Agent, of the General Electric Co. of China, Ltd., 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN Manufactures the most important point is improvement, and in Dietetics Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods, scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery, during the Process Filters the Oil, while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and Compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

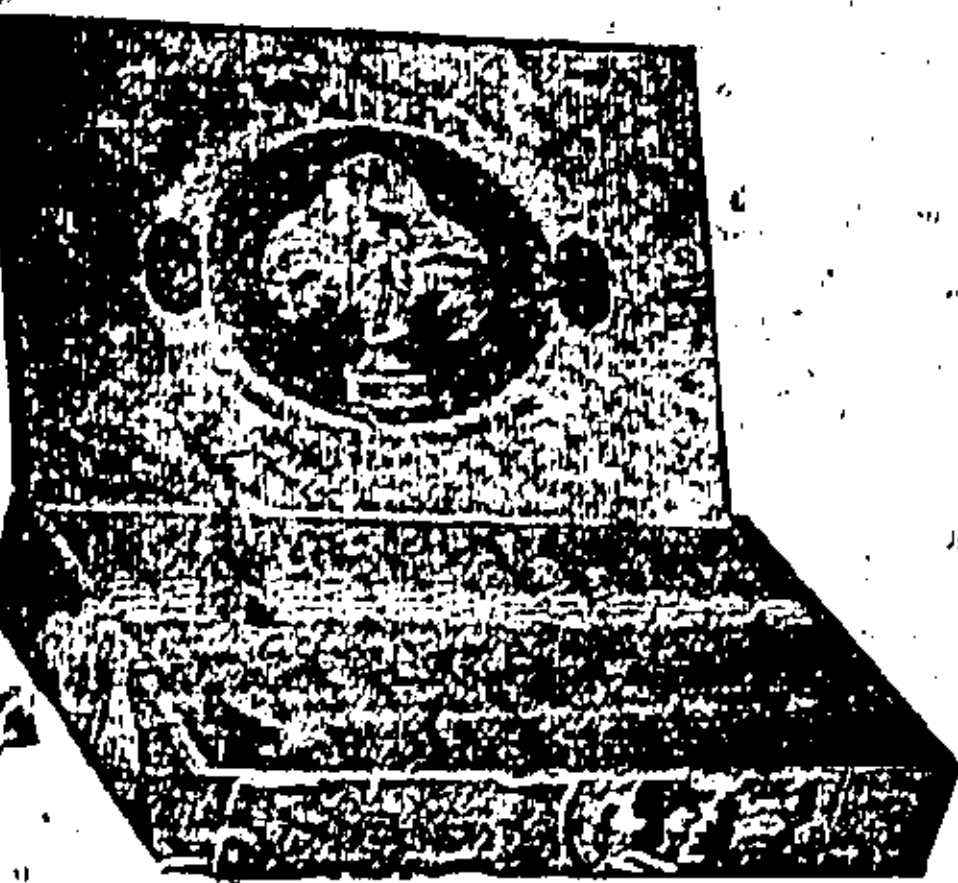
NAM CHAU OIL FACTORY,

Office:—No. 25, Colnaught Road West, HONGKONG.

Factory:—No. 28, Kwei Lin Street, SAMSEUPO.

This Sole Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen.

"LA MINERVA" CIGARS.



PERFECTOS

In Boxes of 25

\$2.50 per box.

A Cigar of full, flavour and attractive shape, covered with the finest Sumatra Leaf.

Sold by—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WHAT EVERY ONE NEEDS

is a little corrective medicine from time to time. Bodily ailments are the common lot of the majority of mankind. Fortunately, most of these ailments are minor, and can be remedied by a little medicine. Among them are derangements of the digestive system. As soon as you feel that there is anything wrong with the stomach the best course you can adopt is to take a dose of Beecham's Pills. In all probability relief will be experienced even after the first dose of this excellent preparation, and perseverance with the remedy will induce a sense of freshness of energy—of buoyancy—as the result of the improved working of the organs of digestion. There are few forms of ordinary dyspepsia, biliousness, headache or constipation that will not yield to the curative influence of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The excellent results obtained by the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS have proved them worthy of the confidence they enjoy. Specially suitable for the ailments peculiar to females of all ages. They are recommended by the highest medical authorities.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/1d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

July 23rd.
Cambria, British str., 1,221 tons, Capt. Cameron, from Swatow, with a general cargo. Bragg.
Lochgo, British str., 1,221 tons, Capt. Moore, from Bangkok and Hoihow, with a cargo of rice, B. & S.

July 24th

Andriy Lelone, French str., 2,000 tons, Capt. Lapierre, from Marseilles, which port she left on June 21st, with a general cargo. M. M. Co.
Longsight, British str., 761 tons, Capt. E. E. McNeill, from Pakhoi, with a cargo of salt. Carmichael & Clarke.
Rock Canton, British str., 526 tons, Capt. Sparks, from Whampoa, in ballast. Yat Hing & Co.

Andriy Lelone, French str., 2,000 tons, Capt. Lapierre, from Marseilles, which port she left on June 21st, with a general cargo. M. M. Co.
Longsight, British str., 761 tons, Capt. E. E. McNeill, from Pakhoi, with a cargo of salt. Carmichael & Clarke.
Rock Canton, British str., 526 tons, Capt. Sparks, from Whampoa, in ballast. Yat Hing & Co.

Andriy Lelone, French str., 2,000 tons, Capt. Lapierre, from Marseilles, which port she left on June 21st, with a general cargo. M. M. Co.
Longsight, British str., 761 tons, Capt. E. E. McNeill, from Pakhoi, with a cargo of salt. Carmichael & Clarke.
Rock Canton, British str., 526 tons, Capt. Sparks, from Whampoa, in ballast. Yat Hing & Co.

Andriy Lelone, French str., 2,000 tons, Capt. Lapierre, from Marseilles, which port she left on June 21st, with a general cargo. M. M. Co.
Longsight, British str., 761 tons, Capt. E. E. McNeill, from Pakhoi, with a cargo of salt. Carmichael & Clarke.
Rock Canton, British str., 526 tons, Capt. Sparks, from Whampoa, in ballast. Yat Hing & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

For S.S. *Andriy Lelone*, on July 21st: Mr. Fong, Mrs. Lo, Mr. Siu, Mr. M. W. Ho, Mr. Lurashi, Mr. Fitch, M. and Miss Datchave, Mr. Robertshaw, Mr. M. E. Ruiz, Father Sordina, E. H. Colombo, and Sadorin, M. Hant, Mrs. Law, Miss Mae Dugal, and Mr. J. P. Thornton.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Dilwara* left Shanghai for this port on the 23rd inst. and is due here on the 25th inst. at about 3 p.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Yokohama* (Australian line) left Nagasaki for this port on July 23rd, and is expected here on July 25th.

The Blue Funnel liner *Lochgo* was taken over from the builders on Wednesday, and is now loading cargo for her maiden voyage to England. She has a cargo space of some 10,000 tons.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 25th

Previous On	Day	at	at
2 p.m.	8 a.m.	2 p.m.	8 a.m.
Barometer	29.73	29.72	29.73
Temperature	88	82	87
Humidity	69	84	70
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	4	2	4
Weather	c	c	c
Rain			

Highest open-air Temperature on 23rd, 88

Lowest open-air Temperature on 24th, 81

WEATHER REPORT.

July 24th, at 12.03—No returns from Japan. Vladivostok, Weihaiwei and Shanghai Pressure has decreased slightly at all reporting stations; a shallow depression covers the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.06 inch. Total since January 1st, 37.6 inches, against an average of 48.40 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.
 Hongkong to Gap Rock (E. winds, fresh; fair to cloudy; occasional rain).
 Formosa Channel (Light S.E. or variable winds).
 South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lameo (The same as Hongkong and Lameo).
 South East of China between N.E. winds, Hongkong and Hainan (fresh).

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

JULY 24th, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	5 a.						
Nemuro	5 a.						
Hakodate							
Kochi							
Nagasaki							
Kagoshima							
Osaka							
Naha							
Ishigaki							
Bonin Island							
Weihaiwei	6 a.						
Beikow							
Shanghai							
Kinkiang							
Changsha							
Shanghai							
Canton							
Swatow							
Taihou							
Taipei							
Jinmen							
Koshun							
Pescadore							
Canton							
Hongkong							
Gap Rock							
Macao							
Hoihow							
Pakhoi							
Phulien							
Tonrue							
Cape James							
Aparri							
Dagupan							
Manila							
Tagas							
Tacloban							
Iloilo							
Surigao							
Guam							
Laosao							

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
 2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
 3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
 4. Direction of Wind, to two points.
 5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
 6. State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.
 7. Rain, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIBODAS	JAVA		25th July	JAVA
TJIKINI	JAVA		25th July	SHANGHAI
TJILIWONG	JAVA	25th July	3rd Aug.	JAPAN

Wireless telegraphy.
 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
 For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

Yok Building, 1st Floor.
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
 Telephone No. 1574.

JAVA-PACIFIC-LYN.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct

S.S. "BINTANG"

will be despatched as above on or about

AUGUST 6th, 1919.

For freight apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA & APCR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO
 STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA-PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE ETC.

MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"DILWARA"	27th July.	with transhipment	at Bombay
"NAGOYA"	28th Aug.	28th Sept.	7th Oct.

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Due BOMBAY about

"DILWARA" 25th July, Noon 14th Aug.

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

Due CALCUTTA 16th Aug.

"JAPAN" 27th July, 1 p.m.

SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE, etc.

"NAGOYA" 27th July, Noon.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to
 MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
 22, Des Vieux Road Central HONGKONG.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	For	Date of Arrival	Date and Time of Departure
"ST. ALBANS"	Sydney, via Queensland Ports	30th July	8th Aug., 11 a.m.
"EASTERN"	Melbourne, via Queensland Ports		26th Aug., 11 a.m.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.
 A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried on each vessel.
 For Passage Rates and further particulars apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS.
 572

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" Fri.	25th July, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HONGSANG" Sat.	26th July, 12 p.m.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"FOOKSANG" Sun.	27th July, 12 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"YATSHING" Sun.	27th July, 12 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG" Tues.	29th July, 12 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"CHAKSANG" Tues.	29th July, 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"F. OSHING" Tues.	29th July, 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG" Fri.	1st Aug., 12 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG" Fri.	1st Aug., 3 p.m.
KOBE	"KUSANG" Sat.	2nd Aug., 5 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.
 Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong as to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
 SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
 HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly or passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when convenient.

JORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
 Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.
 UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage apply to
 Telephone No. 215 JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 General Managers.

THE ROYAL R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO

OWNERS OF THE "SHIBE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.
 Letters of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
 BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
 Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE" containing Sailings as far as the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.
 Telegraphic address "COUPON" THOS. COOK & SON
 Telephone No. 524.

Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pades Street and Des Vieux Road, HONGKONG.
 Chief Office—LUDGATE CHURCH, LONDON, E.C.

Also SHANGHAI PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA
 Chief Office—LUDGATE CHURCH, LONDON, E.C.

CP OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
Empress of Asia	Aug. 7	Aug. 25
Monteagle	Aug. 9	Sept. 3
Empress of Japan	Aug. 30	Sept. 10
Empress of Russia	Sept. 4	Sept. 22
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
Monteagle	Oct. 7	Nov. 1
Empress of Japan	Oct. 16	Nov. 6
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Monteagle	Dec. 16	Jan. 9
Empress of Japan	Dec. 11	Jan. 1
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12

FARES HONGKONG TO UNITED KINGDOM.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" Gold \$481 Subject to change of notice.
 "EMPRESS OF ASIA" Gold \$438
 "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"
 "MONTEAGLE"

CANADIAN NEW TRAIN DE LUXE
 "THE TRANS-CANADA LIMITED"
 Vancouver to Montreal 52.15 hours.

For particulars regarding passage rates, sailings and through bills of lading via Vancouver in connection with C. P. R. to all Overland and Seaports in Canada and U.S. also to Europe & West India, apply to
 General Agents, Passenger Dept.
 Phone 12. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent.
 HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers:

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" About August 15th.

"ELDERIDGE" August 15th.

"WEST ISLAND" Late August.

"WEST BEPPBURN" Middle September.

For PORTLAND direct.

"COAXET" About August 25th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Ports.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA

KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1...

NANYO MARU No. 2...

NANYO MARU No. 3...

SODEGURA MARU...

KYODO MARU No. 13...

TAMON MARU No. 1...

ASOSAN MARU...

CHEIAN MARU...

REGULAR SERVICE FOR

FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG, BANGKOK

AND OR

SINGAPORE.

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—

M. KOBAYASHI, AGENT.

Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. 140 and 155.

112

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA

KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1...

NANYO MARU No. 2...

NANYO MARU No. 3...

SODEGURA MARU...

KYODO MARU No. 13...

TAMON MARU No. 1...

ASOSAN MARU...

CHEIAN MARU...

REGULAR SERVICE FOR

FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG, BANGKOK

AND OR

SINGAPORE.

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—

M. KOBAYASHI, AGENT.

Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. 140 and 155.

112

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
or to Messrs. & Co., Canton. (General Agents.)

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	YINGCHOW	On 25th July, Dlight.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	KAIFONG	On 26th July, 10 A.M.
WAIKAIWAI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	HUIGOW	On 26th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI and HANGKOW	SUNNING	On 27th July, Dlight.
HOIHOW and HANGKOW	LUCHOW	On 28th July, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	On 28th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	TAMING	On 28th July, 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone 38

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days.)

"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	FRIDAY,	25th July, at 11 A.M.
"HAIKONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY,	29th July, at 1 P.M.
"HAIKONG"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY,	1st Aug., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.
The S.S. "WEST CONOR" will sail from this port on or about August 10th, for the usual ports of call.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Aug. 12th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Sept. 10th, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Oct. 8th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 41 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Chater Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NAGOYA	26th Aug.	28th Sept.	7th Oct.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at BOMBAY about
DILWARA	28th July, Noon.	14th Aug.

Will take a limited number of passengers for Marseilles and London with transshipment at Bombay.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

JAPAN ... 27th July, 1 P.M. | 16th Aug.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
NAGOYA	27th July, Noon.

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents, or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Surveyors, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU	... Tuesday, 28th Aug., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila)	... Friday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

SADO MARU	... Friday, 25th July, at Noon.
KITANO MARU (calling Malacca)	... Friday, 26th July, at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU	... Sunday, 27th July.
AKI MARU	... Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU	... Thursday, 31st July.
TOTOMI MARU	... Tuesday, 12th August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CALCUTTA MARU	... Saturday, 26th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	... Sunday, 10th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU	... Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.
------------	-------------------------------------

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

IYO MARU	... Thursday, 7th Aug., at 11 a.m.
----------	------------------------------------

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 29

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

(Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.)

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	July 29th.
SHINYU MARU	33,000	Aug. 13th.
PERSIA MARU	8,000	Aug. 23th.
KOREA MARU	30,000	Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 23th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, PANAMA, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, ORUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	13,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 25th July.
	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 18th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 22,000	On or about 14th Sept.
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 11th Oct.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 ... On or about 31st Aug.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET, Acting Agent, Queen's Building, Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"AMAZON MARU" ... Tuesday, 12th August.
"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 23rd August.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" ... End of July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 25th July.
"KASADO MARU" ... Wednesday, 13th August.

SAIGON BANGKOK SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
"UNNAN MARU" ... Friday, 1st August.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 18th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.
"BURMA MARU" ... Thursday, 31st July.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 31st July, at 8 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 27th July, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Aug. 19th, 1919. "CHINA" Sept. 11th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.
O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Ice House Street, Tel. 1943.

